


DIDSBURY PIONEER

VOL. XIV

DIDSBURY, ALBERTA, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6th, 1916

No. 36

INVICTUS shoes



The
Price of Economy

CHEAP Shoes never save you any money. In the end they cost you far more than they are worth.

The Price of Economy is the cost of a pair of INVICTUS SHOES—The Best Good Shoe. Will outwear two pairs of cheap shoes.

MADE IN CANADA

INVICTUS

J. V. BERSCHT

Adams & Huntinger

Butchers

We will buy your
WILD DUCKS
and other saleable game

LEUSZLER BLOCK

Phone 127

THE Royal Bank of Canada

Incorporated 1869

HEAD OFFICE	MONTREAL
CAPITAL PAID UP	\$ 11,800,000
RESERVE FUND	\$ 13,236,000
TOTAL ASSETS	\$234,000,000

GRAIN CHECKS CASHED

We Advance Money on Storage Tickets and Bills of Lading for Cars of Grain and all Stock Transactions

Special attention given to farmers' sale notes and money advanced

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT

Interest paid on deposits at highest current rates. All banking business given prompt attention.

J. W. DORAN, Manager - Didsbury Branch

Advertisements in the Pioneer
are silent salesmen

Proclamation

By request I hereby proclaim a civic holiday on Friday afternoon, September 8th, 1916, from the hour of 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. The public is requested to govern themselves accordingly. H. E. OSMOND, Mayor.

Notice to Pure Bred Englishman

We have received a communication with the above non de plume but without the writer's true signature. This letter cannot be published until we have his proper name, not for publication but because this is one of our invariable rules regarding correspondence. If the writer will send us his address we will return the letter for his bona fide signature and he can again mail it to us when it will be published, not otherwise.—Editor.

Auction for Red Cross on Fair Day

A valuable thoroughbred Holstein calf has been donated by Mr. Alex McNaughton to be auctioned in the show ring at the Fair on Friday, at 3.30 p.m., for the benefit of the Red Cross Society. G. B. Sexsmith will be the auctioneer and it is hoped that everybody will come prepared to secure this calf.

As announced last week the Rugby Women's Institute will also put up their Red Cross quilt for sale by auction right after the sale of the calf.

There are prospects of other donations for the same purpose, and anyone who wishes to take this way of increasing the Funds of the Red Cross should notify Mr. Parker R. Reed, the Secretary.

Big U.S. Railroad Strike Called Off

After a great deal of excitement all over the U. S. the big railway men's strike has been called off as the Senate passed the Adamson eight hour bill on Saturday night, the President signing it on Sunday morning. The new law goes into effect on January 1st, 1917.

Is Greece Coming In

Premier Zaimais, the Greek premier, has assumed what amounts virtually to dictatorial power and it is reported that all is now in readiness for the final act to end the neutrality of Greece on the side of the Allies, who have taken possession of the mails and telegraphs and are rapidly ridding the country of German and Austrian agents.

A Fine Exhibition

The Canadian National Exhibition, opened at Toronto on Monday, August 28th, has been designed to symbolize the unity of the allies against the military menace of Prussia. The exhibition was opened by Sir George Perley and the attendance assured its success. A feature of special interest to Westerners was the excellent exhibit made by the Canadian Pacific Railway, showing the agricultural, mineral, timber fisheries and fur bearing resources of Canada, particularly of the Western Provinces.

Farewell to Mr. Will Miller

Another of Didsbury's well known and most popular young men in the person of Mr. Will Miller, who has been with J. V. Berscht for some years, left on Saturday morning last for Napierville, Ill., to go to college to study for the ministry.

A surprise party was held on Thursday night at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Reiber for Mr. Miller when a very large number of his young friends and Sunday School class of the Evangelical church assembled to bid him farewell and to spend a pleasant evening. During the evening a purse of money was presented to him and a programme of instrumental music and songs by Miss Dora Acton was carried out. Rev. Mr. Amaker also giving a fine address, after which the party dispersed wishing him every success in his new venture.

Mr. Miller was taken completely by surprise and although with difficulty expressed his sincere appreciation for the action of his friends.

Didsbury is the loser by Mr. Miller's departure as he has been one of the cheeriest and most conscientious workers for the good of the young people in the district, in fact his work along church lines has been invaluable, and although of a quiet disposition he has made many friends outside these circles who will miss him. The Pioneer wishes him every success in his new undertaking.

Olds School of Agriculture

It was thought by some that the attendance at the School of Agriculture this year particularly among the young men, would not be as large as formerly, because of the very large enlistment on the part of the farm boys. Of the students who attended the School of Agriculture at Olds, thirty-four boys have donned the khaki and are either in training to go to the front or are on their way to the front. Two of the boys have made the supreme sacrifice in France.

With this tremendous war on, it was felt that the attendance of boys would be considerably less for next year, but contrary to expectations the enrollment is going to be very good. While the average age of the students last year was 21, this year the average age will be considerably less. The household science department, however, is filling up very rapidly and a large number of girls apparently are going to register for the very practical course in household science that is given. While we expect the attendance of boys to drop off slightly, yet we feel that the attendance of girls will be so increased as to bring the general attendance up to what it was last year.

All those who contemplate attending this School of Agriculture had better apply to W. J. Elliott, Principal, School of Agriculture, for information and application blanks.

Births

BLAINE—On Wednesday, August 30th, 1916, to Mr. and Mrs. Wilson Blaine, a son.

UMBACH—On Wednesday, August 30th, 1916, to Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Umbach, a son.

Notice to Cream Shippers

Beginning September 16th and until further notice, I quote the following prices for the different grades of Cream:

Sweet Cream, 34c per lb. Butterfat No. 1 Churning 32c per lb.

Owing to the large export demand for Butter the market will be good for balance of season. I anticipate a further advance in the near future, and may be able to advance the above prices considerably. If so you will get the benefit.

Ship your Milk or Cream to me and secure the Highest Market Price the year round.

R. LeBLANC,
Clover Hill Creamery

New Subscriptions to Patriotic Fund

Previously acknowledged...\$2,048.45

Red Cross Fund

Previously Acknowledged....\$848.45

Belgian Relief Fund

Previously acknowledged....\$450.32

FARMERS—GRAIN SHIPPERS!

Consign your grain to us, or we will buy it on track.

Consign to any terminal elevator.

MAKE BILL OF LADING READ—Notify.

WESTERN GRAIN CO.,

EDMONTON, ALTA.

Liberal advances made against Bill of Lading.

RYE A SPECIALTY. "Write for shipping instructions—Licensed—bonded. Correspondence solicited.

BUSINESS LOCALS

50 A LINE IN ADVANCE IN THIS COLUMN

FOR SALE—A good second-hand McCormick 8 ft. binder. Apply P. H. Lantz, Didsbury.

LOST—Between town and Allan Hunsperger's a blue coat. Finder please return to this office.

FARMER WITH TEAM and wagon, and wife as cook, want work. 3 children. State wages and when required in first letter. Address Pioneer Office, Didsbury.

WANTED—An apprentice for fall millinery. Miss M. Bauer.

UNION BANK OF CANADA

A Valuable Feature of a Joint Account

opened with the Union Bank of Canada in the names of two persons, is that if one dies the family funds are not tied up just when they are likely to be most needed. The survivor can withdraw the money without delay or formality.

Think it over—then open a Joint Account.

DIDSBURY BRANCH

T. W. Cuncannon, Manager
Carstairs Branch—J. B. Wilson, Mgr.

W. S. Durrer
UNDERTAKER AND EMBALMER
Residence Opposite Fire Hall
PHONE 15
DIDSBURY, -o- ALTA.

Ontario Veterinary College

Under the control of the Department of Agriculture of Ontario—Established 1912
 Affiliated With The University of Toronto. College will reopen on Monday the 2nd of October, 1916.
 110 University Avenue, Toronto, Canada. Calendar on Application
E. A. A. Grange, V.S., M.S.,
Principal

Producing Timothy

The Farther North a Crop Can Be Made to Grow the Better the Seed.

The Department of Agriculture for Alberta has issued a bulletin on timothy seed production that appears timely. It gives the market demands, extent of consumption, sources of production and information with regard to soil preparation, seeding, harvesting, threshing and marketing.

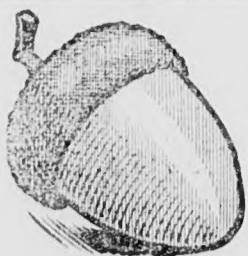
The gist of the bulletin, however, is the emphasis it puts on the opportunity for the western seed-grower. Canada requires 600,000 or 700,000 bushels, and imports two-thirds of this from the States, where it is grown in \$100 or \$150 lands and pays a seventeen and a half per cent. war tariff. Why not produce it at home, on cheap lands for an open or even protected market and of a quality that itself can defeat competition? The Alberta kernel is very plump, bright and attractive.

In relation to the general work of farm seed production in Alberta the bulletin contains the following interesting paragraph:

"Independent of local or temporary conditions which favor the production of seed there are general and fundamental reasons why the special work of seed production over the whole series of field crops should become thoroughly established in the province. It is a recognized principle in seed production that the farther north a crop can be made to grow bountifully and mature satisfactorily the better constituted the seed is. This has already been demonstrated in Western Canada with respect to the cereals. Alberta Red advanced perceptibly on the Turkey Red from Kansas as to size of kernel, quality of content and weight per bushel. The Alberta oat has practically made a new standard of weight per bushel fashionable for the greatest of feed grains. Good seed is the first condition to successful production of crops. Alberta cereals are already finding their way east and south through wholesale seed houses. The value of seed is a question of constitution depending upon symmetry and perfection in kernel. The recognized plumpness of the Alberta timothy kernel is the latest evidence of the fitting and inevitable survival of northern grown seed. There is every reason to expect that we shall have a general development in the special production of seed in all field crops including cereals, grasses and alfalfa. The combination of advantages represented in cheap land, suitable soil and climate and unlimited markets makes failure in the work practically impossible under reasonable management."

"Like a Belfast riot on top of Vesuvius," is an Irish soldier's description of the fight for the German trenches.

"Are you fond of music?" "Music!" exclaimed the enthusiastic young woman. "I am perfectly devoted to music. I could dance to it all night."



As the acorn grows to be the mighty oak, so children, when rightly nourished, grow to be sturdy men and women.

Good flavor and the essential nourishing elements for mental and physical development of children are found in the famous food—

Grape-Nuts

Made of whole wheat and malted barley, this pure food supplies all the nutriment of the grains in a most easily digested form.

It does the heart good to see little folks enjoy Grape-Nuts and cream.

"There's a Reason"

Sold by Grocers

Canadian Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., Windsor, Ont.

W. N. U. 1119

The Princess Pats

Reinforcements for Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry Are Needed.

For more than a year now the P.P.C.L.I. have been receiving reinforcements from Canada in the form of the Universities Companies. The first of these Companies left for England in May, 1915, and since that time five Companies in all have been recruited up to strength and sent forward to England for further training, and are now with the Princess Pats at the front.

These have been exceptional companies in many ways. High authorities regarded the first Universities Company as one of the best trained units that has left Canada. The companies that followed also maintained that high standard, so that the Universities Companies became well known and respected throughout the camps in England. When a draft is needed for the P.P.C.L.I., the officers of that regiment are always glad to know that there are men of the Universities Companies waiting in England for their turn to cross over.

One remarkable feature of their splendid standard of training is that they proceeded overseas and got to the front more quickly perhaps than any other unit. The first two companies were in France in less than two months after leaving Canada. The companies that followed got over just as quickly. The second company started recruiting on May 1st, 1916, and was in France August 23rd, 1916.

The men of these companies have not necessarily been University men or graduates, but rather men of that type, such as bank clerks, business men, architects, and so forth. The standard of men largely accounts for the fact that they have not required the long and tedious training essential to other units. There have also been many qualified lieutenants in the ranks of these companies, men who have preferred to go overseas at once in congenial company rather than wait about in Canada for a possible commission.

These men, many of them, have received commissions on the other side, and their practical experience at the front has added greatly to their influence. It is rather remarkable that at least ten of the officers of the P.P.C.L.I. are men who have risen from the ranks of the Universities Companies.

These men, too, have shown that though many of them come from positions that unaccustomed them to fatigue and hardship, can stand any rough work as well as the next man, and perhaps a little better. Whenever there is some task which has to be done quickly and well, it is always the P.P.C.L.I. who are wanted for the work.

On one occasion, when the Engineers gave an estimate on a certain piece of work as requiring six weeks, they received a fatigue party for the first two nights from the Princess Pats. They then sent in a report to headquarters saying that if they could have the same fatigue party for three weeks the work would be done in that time. In the big scrap at Hoge the showing of the Universities Company men under very trying conditions was really wonderful, and they all received the unqualified praise of their officers.

Another Universities Company is recruiting at present in Montreal. Already a draft of fifty men and one officer have proceeded overseas. Another draft will soon be sent, and there is room for a few more good men on this draft.

Of the draft of fifty men that went across, five of them had passed their qualifications for the rank of lieutenant. Several more have enlisted since the draft left.

The company has very comfortable quarters in the buildings of the McGill University. It has also the use of the University grounds for training purposes. The mountain also, just behind the grounds, forms a very convenient and interesting place for field work. The company also has the advantage of having headquarters in Eastern Canada and so avoids the difficulties of transportation to point of embarkation, when up to strength.

Any enquiries as to enlistment and overseas service should be sent to the Officer Commanding all Universities Companies, Molson Hall, McGill University, Montreal. Transportation from outlying points is forwarded after applicants are medically examined and declared fit. Recruits will be welcomed in Montreal at any time. Come overseas and do your bit with the Canadian regiment that has been longest at the front.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

Black country miners in England are now getting more than two dollars per day, quite an unprecedented figure in that part of the world.

"Wiley: What do you think baby will become when he grows up?"
 Hubby: Well, he's had experience enough to be a town crier.

Farming by Reflection

The Man Who Hustles Instead of Dreaming Is the One Who Usually Succeeds.

Every section has its easy-chair farmers who think they are philosophers. They are great on the phrase "Know thyself!" and they waste hours meditating on their mental and moral insides under the delusion that they are finding out about themselves and adding to the sum of human understanding.

That phrase "Know thyself" goes back to the heathen gods; it was inscribed in gold letters over the portico of the temple at Delphi. But it is about as easy to know yourself from studying yourself as it is to lift yourself over a rail fence by your own bootstraps.

There's Brown, a farmer of broad reading and high intelligence, a deep thinker, who studies it all out and cogitates, but somehow or other doesn't get results and doesn't get ahead. There's White, who has limited education and who never bothers about knowing himself, but who gets into action the minute he opens his eyes and keeps going until he finishes his day, and somehow he moves into a sense of power and self-reliance and success that nobody can doubt.

Farming by reflection is about as useful as trying to grow crops by last night's sunset. Action—tackling the demand of the hour, learning by doing—is the way to knowledge as well as to dollars.—The Country Gentleman.

Sleep is the great nourisher of infants, and without peaceful sleep the child will not thrive. This cannot be got if the infant be troubled with worms. Miller's Worm Powders will destroy worms and drive them from the system, and afterwards the child's rest will be undisturbed. The powders cannot injure the most delicate baby, and there is nothing so effective for restoring the health of a worm-worm infant.

Typhoid Toxins

Simple Precautions That Can Be Taken to Guard Against Infection.

The rules for protection against vaccination typhoid, as laid down by the New York State Department of Health, are as follows:

1. Patronize only resorts that have a safe water supply and approved modern sanitary arrangements.
2. Address a letter to "The Health Officer of the village or town to which you contemplate going and ask him if the water and milk supply are safe and if the sewage is disposed of in a proper way.
3. Use only water that has been boiled or otherwise purified for drinking or culinary purposes.
4. Drink only pasteurized milk.
5. Protect all food from flies and other insects by screening doors and windows.
6. See that all outhouses are fully protected from flies by screens.
7. Thoroughly wash in pure water all fruits and vegetables eaten raw.
8. Wash the hands, using nail brush freely, before eating.
9. Before leaving for vacation, submit to typhoid inoculation. It usually protects about four years.

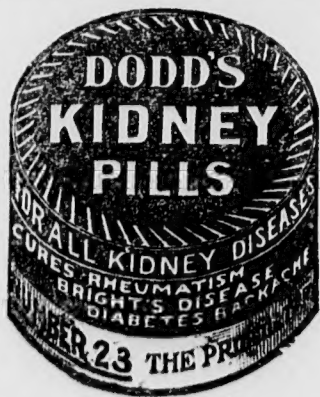
Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Gentlemen,—I have used MINARD'S LINIMENT on my vessel and in my family for years, and for the every-day ills and accidents of life I consider it has no equal. I would not start on a voyage without it, if it cost a dollar a bottle.

CAPT. F. R. DESJARDIN.
 Schr. Storke, St. Andre, Kamouraska.

Russians With Canadians.

Information has been obtained from the Russian government representatives regarding the status of Russians serving in the Canadian Expeditionary force instead of returning to Russia to enlist. We are authorized to say that their service with any allied forces will be taken as service with the Russian army, and, further, will be taken as putting in so much service with the Russian forces. Any such men who become incapacitated through wounds or sickness and receive their honorable discharge from the Canadian government will be recognized as a complete discharge from their obligations for further service with the Russian forces.



Tiring, Ceaseless Back-Ache Cured Can Be Rubbed Away To-Night

Relief is Almost Unfailing from Even the First Application

RUB ON NERVILINE

Cold has a vicious way of finding out aching muscles or weak joints. How often pain settles in the back, causing inflammation and excruciating soreness. Stiffness and aching all over follows.

An application of Nerviline at the start gives immediate relief and prevents worse trouble.

When the pain is very acute, Nerviline has a chance to show its wonderful penetrating and pain-subduing power. It strikes in deeply, and its strike-in-deep quality quickly proves its superiority to feebler remedies. Then this goodness is magnified by

its strength, easily five times greater than most liniments.

Surely so powerful and curative a liniment as Nerviline offers perfect security against pain.

Nerviline is the only guaranteed pain remedy sold in Canada. Forty years of success in many countries warrants its manufacturers' saying, "If it does not relieve, get your money back."

No curable pain, not even neuralgia, lumbago, sciatica or rheumatism, can resist the magic power of Nerviline. Try it today. Rub it on your tired back, let it ease your sore muscles, let it take the swelling and stiffness out of your joints. It's a marvel—thousands say so that use Nerviline.

The large 50c family size bottle of Nerviline is more economical than the 25c trial size. Buy the larger size today. Sold by dealers everywhere, or the Catarrhose Co., Kingston, Canada.

Big Prizes of War

Officers and Crew of H.M.S. Highflyer Get Large Sums for Sinking German Boat

The officers and crew of H.M.S. Highflyer have been awarded \$12,900 in prize money for sinking the German auxiliary cruiser Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse. The commander of the Highflyer stated that he caught up to the enemy while she was sailing at full speed. He signalled her to surrender, but she at once opened fire upon him, and so he sank her. She had a crew of 500 on board, all of whom were saved.

In the case of a neutral vessel, the Hakan, belonging to Sweden, whose cargo of 3,238 barrels of herrings was consigned to a German port, the judge held that the owners of the vessel knew what use their ship was put to. Half the cargo was subject to confiscation, and he held that she was a lawful prize of war. The same judge, Sir Samuel Evans, condemned as prize of war in a Prize Court the enormous quantity of 6,000 tons of rice, worth \$609,200, seized on four Scandinavian steamers, Jeanne, Vera, Forsvik and Albania. His lordship found that though destined ostensibly for a Scandinavian consignee, Tveho Roberg, the rice was intended for the German Government for the provisioning of the military forces.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

Teaching a Boy to Swim

What to Do and What Not to Do to Establish Confidence in the Beginner.

There is a prevailing notion, especially among a certain type of fathers, that the surest and quickest way to teach a boy to swim is to "throw him in over his head and let him go to it." Probably a surer way to destroy a boy's confidence in the water has never been devised. Thousands of boys are thrown in the water without knowing how to swim, and have conceived a fear of the water by this foolhardy method that nothing has ever been able to remove. No confidence is ever secured by a violent introduction, and the father who thinks along this line of teaching his boy to swim is making a fundamental mistake which he and his boy will regret for years to come. The wise father or teacher of swimming is he who wins his boy's confidence by first getting him accustomed to the water in shallow places, and then gradually have the boy come to him in deeper and deeper water until the young swimmer hardly knows when he has ventured beyond his depth. This is not the "sissy" method of teaching boys how to swim, as some fathers like to think; it is the only normal and sane way. It is the father without a knowledge of human nature who decides otherwise. — From the Ladies' Home Journal.

For Burns and Scalds.—Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil will take the fire out of a burn or scald more rapidly than any other preparation. It should be at hand in every kitchen so that it may be available at any time. There is no preparation required. Just apply the oil to the burn or scald and the pain will abate and in a short time cease altogether.

No Longer: "Gott Strafe England."

A company sergeant-major of the Middlesex paid a warm tribute to the work of our artillery.

"They were simply magnificent," he said, "and as we advanced they lifted trench by trench. The battalion went over and on in fine style. It was just like a parade — and the men fell confident as they knew that large reserves were behind them. We soon got into the German front trench."

"I saw very few living, but in the second and third lines we found a few. At the bottom of the deep trenches were plenty of dead, and in the dug-outs, too. The prisoners we took seemed half-starved, and as soon as they saw us coming shouted out, 'Kamerad, mercy!' but they only said this when they saw that the machine guns which they had been previously working for all they were worth were about to be captured."

Infantile Paralysis

No Need for Excessive Alarm—Fat Less Fatal Than Tuberculosis.

Several facts should be borne in mind in connection with the epidemic of infantile paralysis, technically known as poliomyelitis.

Its infectiousness is the most important element in the situation. No certain cure has yet been discovered. Once the disease is contracted, it has to run its course. All the physician's efforts must be spent in taking preventive measures. The infection is probably caused by a virus which penetrates through the nose and into the body, and indirectly brings about a deterioration of the nerve cells of the spinal cord and brain. This, in turn, causes the muscular paralysis from which poliomyelitis derives its popular name. This virus, it has been well established, is present in the nose and throat and respiratory organs of persons afflicted, and can then be expectorated or breathed out. Flies, bedding, clothing, anything that comes in contact with or near an infected person, may become a carrying agent. Unfortunately, the presence of the disease is hard to detect in its early stages, while the patient is still moving about and coming in contact with other people. The symptoms are not well defined, but often resemble those of typhoid. The diagnosis is difficult, especially as parents do not always realize that their children are ill at all. Thus the necessary precautions to prevent contagion cannot always be taken. In fact, there are many "abortive" cases which do not develop into acute poliomyelitis at all, but recover without ever being detected. Such cases, like typhoid "carriers," may be centres of infection for a long time.

Happily, physicians no longer have to depend entirely on symptoms. Several real tests, not invariably trustworthy, have been worked out. Examination of a suspect's blood and of his spinal fluid reveal cell conditions which, taken together with other symptoms, make it possible, especially during an epidemic like the present, to recognize a case with a good degree of certainty, even before the acute stage has been reached. Also the test by injection of spinal fluid from a suspect into the brain of a monkey will often establish the presence of an abortive case.

There ought, therefore, by these new methods, to be no insuperable difficulty in detecting the disease and keeping it under control. The great requisite is to recognize the epidemic's seriousness and treat it exactly as cholera or yellow fever or diphtheria would be treated. The health department has outlined a system of quarantine which ought to be effective. The public, on its side, must help as much as possible. Parents should report all cases of sickness at once. Children should be kept away from all places where crowds assemble. No chances whatsoever should be taken. In prevention lies the community's safety, and there can be effective prevention only by early examination and isolation.

When all is done that can be, there need be no excessive alarm. Mortality in poliomyelitis ranges from 14 to 22 per cent. Several children's diseases take a greater toll of life. Of the survivors, a large percentage recover from the paralysis and regain the use of their muscles. Poliomyelitis has the terror of novelty, while tuberculosis continues its ravages without causing excitement. — New York Evening Post.

No one need endure the agony of corns with Holloway's Corn Cure at hand to remove them.

Military Medal for Women.

This country and the Dominions overseas will welcome the decision to award the Military Medal to women. It is a fitting recognition of the splendid response which they have made to the demands of the remarkable times in which we live. It is an admission that even "under fire" women, as well as men, are exhibiting "bravery and devotion." — London Telegraph.

"I saw the bride next door throw things at her husband yesterday morning."

"Good heavens! Not dishes?"

"No; kisses."

HOW GERMANS HAVE TORTURED THE UNHAPPY PRISONERS OF WAR

FRIGHTFUL TORTURES INFLICTED BY THE ENEMY

Force Prisoners of War to Perform Convict Labor, and If They Refuse They are Unmercifully Beaten and Subjected to Other Cruelties by the Barbarians

Fresh testimony comes to hand from Germany how the frightful tortures imposed by the Huns by way of punishment on French, Russian and British prisoners who refuse to do the forced labor which the Germans seek to impose upon them. The Paris *Matin* voices the complaint of a French prisoner, who by a lucky subterfuge has come through from Munster to France.

"We have," he says, "witnessed on April 6 and 7 really inconceivably dreadful incidents. The men who refused to go to work in the factories were savagely beaten with the butt ends of heavy sticks or dragged by the feet until they pitifully gave in and promised to consent to go. On a complaint being brought to his notice, the colonel replied, 'It will be always so whenever the men refuse to obey.' You may imagine the dreadful plight of those wretches forced to work against their brothers and against their country."

This is but another infamy which goes to swell the already long list of so many others, and on which it is useless to offer comment. And what can one say as to the treatment inflicted upon the Russian prisoners in Germany as revealed by the *Journal des Debats* from information contained in the *Russkoe Slovo*?

This is nothing short of the most abominable martyrdom as attested and vouched for by numerous recitals and letters and even illustrations which have been supplied by some escaped prisoners. Russian prisoners are made to travel under such disgusting and horrible conditions that many die during the journey from inanition and asphyxiation. They die, but their corpses are left standing supported by their comrades, since 80 soldiers are crowded in a carriage which at the best could accommodate only 20, and the journey lasts three days and three nights.

On arrival at their destination the prisoners are subjected to convict labor, and abominably fed. The Germans compel them to work on the manufacture of shells and the preparation of asphyxiating gases. They are driven in hundreds to digging of trenches under the shrapnel and gun fire of the Russians.

If the prisoners refuse, they are unmercifully beaten and starved and condemned to solitary confinement, with their right hand fastened with chains to their left foot. In this pitiable condition they are left for weeks at a stretch, or they are suspended from a torturing rack.

All this the poor miserable prisoners endure most heroically; it is their best chance of avoiding still greater infamies. There have been hundreds of similar cases, and these repeat themselves every day where soldiers, in order to escape working against their country, cut off either one or two of their fingers, or even the whole hand.

In the German system of repression, special mention must be made of the asphyxiating coffin. This is a large tin box in the shape of a coffin, wherein the condemned man is placed after being suitably bound and gagged, and the lid is then hermetically sealed in order to prevent the influx of fresh air.

The poor miserable wretch soon begins to stifle, and finally loses consciousness, when the coffin is opened and the patient is revived by the administration of a restorative, and then once more thrown back into this infernal coffin of torture.

As regards the torturing rack, to which allusion is made above, this is a stake fitted with all conceivable manner of fine cords. The condemned man is suspended in such a manner that these cords bite into the flesh as soon as the members become stretched under the weight of his body. Even the most hardened soldiers are unable to resist this form of torture more than two hours. As soon as they lose consciousness, they are let down and they regain consciousness, but the same torture begins again on the morrow, and to think that the official dose of this punishment lasts 28 hours!

Literat.

A London wholesale provision house which prides itself on filling all orders correctly, received a letter from a provincial customer recently, complaining bitterly of the very poor quality of the last two lots of eggs supplied.

The reputation of the house for never making an error seemed to be at stake, but the bright mind of the junior partner found a way out of it. He wrote:

Gentlemen: We are sorry to hear that our consignment did not suit you; there was, however, no mistake on our part. We have looked up your original order, and find that it reads as follows: "Rush fifty boxes eggs. We want them bad."—*Tit-Bits*.

Ought to Be.

"Is that doctor capable of telling you how to avoid grippé?"
"He ought to be. He has had it half a dozen times himself."—*Richmond Times-Dispatch*.

Russia's Food Supply

Special Bureaus Established for Distribution of Foodstuffs

The Czar has appointed a special commission to relieve the distress among the poorer classes in the large cities and industrial centres. With the aid of experts furnished by the Department of the Interior and the railway ministry the commission is to organize the distribution of food on an efficient basis. The commission has sweeping powers and may cause the arrest of all speculators cornering supplies to drive the prices up still further. All foodstuffs in the hands of speculators are to be confiscated and paid for at the market value.

Five members of the commission in the southern and Siberian provinces ascertained the exact amount of grain and the number of cattle that can be requisitioned and brought to large cities and thickly populated parts of the Empire. For the transportation of the supplies a special railroad service is to be organized. Over three hundred freight trains are to be run to Moscow, Petrograd, Kieff and other cities daily from Odessa and Siberia. For the distribution of the foodstuffs special bureaus are established in all cities and larger towns. The heads of these bureaus will be directly responsible to the Ministry of the Interior for the equal distribution of all grain, meats, etc., at the prices fixed by the Government. All sugar factories and canning establishments are brought under the control of the Government. The sugar manufacturers have been requested to give estimates of their possible maximum production and to place all of their stocks on hand at the disposal of the Government.

Romans as Dry Farmers

They Garnered Rich Olive Crops From the Hot African Sands.

The problem of dry farming with which our western farmers are struggling was faced also by the ancient Romans and handled by them in a manner from which we moderns can borrow many a suggestion. When the French took control of Tunis they found established there a legacy from the Roman colonists of old, a system of dry farming as perfect as anything achieved by modern experiments in Australia, South Africa and our own West. Professor J. Russell Smith, of the University of Pennsylvania, has made a first-hand investigation of this remarkable archaeological puzzle, which he describes in the *Century* in an article entitled "The Dry Farmers of Rome." He says in part:

"Plainly the Romans were master dry farmers to succeed under conditions worse than those under which we have failed. How did they do it? Can we not copy them? Fortunately, we can copy them, for they succeeded by the very simple device of growing tree crops. Since our dry farming has failed with grain crops on ten inches of rain and upward, and theirs succeeded with tree crops on ten inches of rain and downward, the lesson is most plain. We, too, should grow tree crops."

"The secret is not hard to find. The perennial plant, of which the tree is the highest type, is nature's great implement for fighting aridity. If there is deep water the tree will send its roots for it. Recently an artesian well digger in Arizona brought up the live root of a small bush from the depth of eighty-three feet. If there is surface water at almost any season the perennial desert plant will seize it as a hungry dog seizes a bone and keep it securely for months, or even years, supporting life and if possible maturing a crop of seed. Many and interesting are the devices by which plants have modified themselves to get and hold water in the fierce and merciless processes of adaptation, natural selection and survival. The olive, for instance, is a deep rooter in moist soil or a far-reaching, shallow rooter if there is no water in the subsoil. Its leaves are glazed above and hairy beneath. If undisturbed, the foliage will completely shade its trunk, thus protecting it from the rays of the sun. Given one good drink, an olive tree has shown its ability to survive two ramless desert summers with only a single shower between. That is why the dry farmers of Rome succeeded 1,500 years ago, and their successors are succeeding now, while our farmers have often failed through their dependence on the quick growing, quick perishing annuals."

Commends the Government

The Dominion Government has rendered an excellent service in providing artificial limbs for soldiers who have suffered amputation. This will prevent fraudulent canvassing and will also prevent the growth of a highly undesirable private interest.—*Toronto Globe*.

Money Expended Freely

A Big Sisterhood Is Needed to Reduce the Cost of Living.

An investigation into the increased cost of living attendant on war conditions, and its direct bearing on the housewives of Toronto reveals the following facts:

1. The cost of living, so far as the housekeeper's bills are concerned, has risen from 30 per cent. to 40 per cent.

2. Dealers vouch for the fact that they can scarcely remember a time when the housewife's money circulated with more freedom.

3. The reasons for inflated prices are, for the most part, undoubtedly legitimate, the chief factors being transportation, scarcity of labor and closed channels of import.

4. On the other hand, war-time excuses are brought to bear effectively on credulous people by a few dishonest dealers and that, in some cases, shoddy and adulterated goods at disproportionate prices are on the market.

5. No organized attempt has been made by women to regulate the soaring prices.

6. A little more arithmetic on the housekeeper's part in the diffusion of the householder's money would tend to improve conditions at home.

Naturally enough, the seller is not disposed to create an impression of pessimism which would result in the shoring off of trade. At the same time, the housekeeper of Toronto is up against a problem which calls for hard thought first and then united effort. Nor is it a question which can be put off until tomorrow. The rich woman, who is spending freely on luxuries and meeting increased demands is indirectly embarrassing the woman who finds it a struggle to pay for the necessities of life. A big sisterhood is needed which will stir up home production, home industry, home labor, and thus unlock the door to steadiness of supply and price.

To feed the body, to house the body, to clothe the body—these are the problems which man and woman, mated together, have to face. Man is the provider, woman is the dispenser, and how great is her responsibility in times like these?

Canada was well on its way toward a readjustment of its economic life when war broke out. The final effects of the struggle may, from necessity, carry that readjustment further than would otherwise have been possible. But in the meantime, specific duties bear most heavily on the poor, who use the cheaper qualities of goods.

War Ends French Duelling

Bloodthirsty Combatants Are Advised to Go to the Front.

The duel is one of the ancient institutions of France that has fallen into neglect during the war. The last sensational encounter, on the "field of battle"—a bloodless one—took place after the election of the chamber of deputies in 1914, not long before hostilities broke out. It was between Joseph Caillaux, former minister of finance, and his unsuccessful opponent, Louis d'Albieres. Caillaux fired into the air and d'Albieres fired into the ground.

Since that meeting M. d'Albieres has been grievously wounded on another field of honor. Acting as intermediary officer between the firing line and the command in the rear, he was hit by a fragment of a shell that maimed him probably for life.

It is attributed to the fact that so many Frenchmen like M. d'Albieres have shed their blood on the battlefield that the duel has been abandoned, and there is a well-defined sentiment that it has come to an end for good and all.

Some credit the "sacred union" of parties and classes with this reform, while there are certain proofs that it is due to popular depreciation of personal conflicts between Frenchmen while "the Germans are still at Noyon." The "sacred union" has not prevented disputes and provocations.

Two men contesting for a favorable place from which to witness a review of troops on the Esplanade des Invalides came to blows and one of them tossed his card to the other.

"If you are so eager to fight," cried a bystander, "why don't you do as those boys did?" pointing to some armless and legless soldiers lined up before the troops to be decorated.

Two young men in a popular cafe exchanged sarcasms, followed by insults, blows and an exchange of cards.

"To Verdun with them!" cried the spectators. "Put them out!"

The manager threw both of them into the street, where the idlers jeered them until in common defense they made up their quarrel and walked off together.

There are two hypotheses regarding the duel after the war. In some cases the disputants have both been combatants in the great war and will find it ridiculous to make a show of courage against each other after having already shown it together many times against a common enemy.

If they are not both combatants, they will, one or both of them, have been heroes of the war, to whom public opinion will say: "No! No fighting! If you are so thirsty for blood and so particular about honor, you would have taken your satisfaction out of the Germans."

Movie picture shows have penetrated to Tonkin and Assam, French possessions in China.

HUNS STORMED AND ASSAULTED ON ALL SIDES BY THE BESIEGERS

DISILLUSIONMENT IS PAINFUL AND DISTURBING

After Two Years of Advances on All Fronts, the Reverses Will Be Harder to Bear for the German People Than They Had Been for the Allied Countries

For the first time there has come from Berlin an admission of the truth as to the perilous situation of the central empires. It is not official, but it passes the censorship in the dispatches of the wholly sympathetic Karl von Wiegand.

Mr. von Wiegand says the central empires are like a strong fortress stormed and assaulted on all sides by besiegers. The fact is obvious to the impartial observer. It is interesting that in Germany it should be recognized and confessed.

How different is this picture from that which was painted not long since in the columns of the German press and in the articles of Messrs. von Wiegand and Schutte. Then we were told in graphic terms of the triumphant advance of Teuton arms, Russia, Serbia, France (at Verdun), and Italy each in turn felt the crushing power of the Kaiser and his ally, Great Britain, we were told, had been robbed of her glory and strength as mistress of the seas. The plans of the entente for a co-ordinated offensive had been frustrated by German skill and German prowess. France was on the verge of collapse, and England would never be ready. Russia staggered and Italy retreated.

Now the scene changes. Russia, Italy, France and Great Britain are hurling their strength against the thinning Teuton wall. They are doing what the central empires have never been able to do—pressing an offensive in three fronts at the same time. To those who have studied the progress of the war with intelligent and impartial interest it has been obvious that sooner or later this would happen. But it is not what the Kaiser expected when he launched his armies against Belgium, although it is what he has feared since the battle of the Marne. Every effort of the central empires since that time has been to prevent this co-operative attack on the part of their foes.

The failure to crush France was followed by an attempt to eliminate Russia as an effective factor in the military strategy of the entente. It also failed. Then the drive on Serbia was begun to hold Turkey in line as an ally and to enlist the aid, if possible, of Bulgaria, Roumania and Greece. It held Turkey, but to small purposes. It won Bulgaria, but failed to win the others; it left the situation no better than it was before. Hemmed in between the allied armies in Greece and the potential hostility of Roumania, Bulgaria can be of no real service. Turning again to the western front, Verdun was assailed, partly in the hope of a moral victory and partly in order to demoralize the plans for an Anglo-French offensive. Verdun has proved another failure. It may be taken, but its occupation now will have no significant consequence for the fortunes of either side, and already troops from the Verdun front have appeared in the region of the Somme.

What will be the effect on the mind of the German public when the German press can no longer talk of victory? What will be the effect of laborious explanations by Major Morait and other military experts as to the reasons for withdrawal in France, in Galicia and on the Austrian front? After two years of advances here, there and everywhere, reverses will be harder to bear for the German people than they have been for the people of the allied countries. The process of disillusionment is ever painful and disturbing. How long will the central powers maintain the struggle once the hope of real victory is abandoned?—*Chicago Evening Post*.

The Seiling Power of the Newspaper

Those papers are most valuable to us as advertisers which resist the pleasure of us advertisers and equally resist the pleasure of any financial interest and try only to serve the common good, for, as the reward for that, they command the confidence of their readers. If we advertisers undermine the confidence in the papers we advertise in, eventually they will cease to be good mediums for us to advertise in. Those which command the most confidence of their readers are, as I have said, the ones that get the best results for us.—Edward A. Filene, Boston, at the Advertising Men's Convention.

Going to Plumb Niagara Whirlpool.

The depth of the whirlpool rapids in the Niagara River just above the falls may become known. Engineers propose to take a series of soundings from a passenger aero-car line which has been constructed 200 feet above the water by the Niagara Spanish Aero-Car Company. The engineers will use a weight of 500 pounds or heavier if necessary.

It has been estimated by many that the depth is anywhere between 250 and 1,000 feet. Because no boat can live in the rapids, it has been impossible to verify these estimates.

Why Berliners Riot

Women of Germany Not Making Trouble From Selfish Reasons

A Berlin correspondent writes: German newspapers often attack the women of Germany because, after years of constant warfare during which they have lost husbands, brothers and sons, while themselves forced to endure untold hardships, they are showing signs of what is termed weakness. "It is most humiliating," says the *Muenchener Neueste Nachrichten*, "to see that after eighteen months of war, a very large part of our women have not yet learned to understand what war-time conditions really mean. They are sighing, weeping and groaning, because they can no longer get all the bread or meat they want, because pastry made without butter does not appeal to their taste, and because they feel disgusted when they have to drink coffee without milk. Once more, German women, we appeal to you, nay, we command you, to stop these cowardly lamentations, to submit to existing conditions and not unnecessarily to make life harder to our brave men who are fighting in the trenches."

To the unbiased observer these reproaches directed against the women of Germany, who have taken up and carried their part of the burden of war in a most admirable manner, are by no means justified. The women of Germany have shown fortitude and endurance and if they are becoming unmanageable it should be remembered that they are not rioting and fighting the police and troops sent against them from selfish reasons, but because they see their babies dying from lack of milk while their older children are growing pale and emaciated, because all articles of food, even the most elementary ones, have risen to prices which it is utterly impossible for them to pay. They fight the police and attack the provision and baker shops because they know that their wealthier sisters are able to buy even luxuries and that the farmers, large and small alike, are hiding their grain in the hope of still higher prices.

When the Scots Charged

A Wounded Scot Gave Graphic Description of the Big "Push"

A thrilling story of the "big push" was related by a wounded Scot, who has reached London.

"Eh, mon, it was hell, but it was grand," he declared. "We've got a move on at last, and are paying the Huns out. For over a week our guns have been letting rip at them. Talk about the German guns in the early days of the war, they are not in it now. I was in the retreat from Mons, so I reckon I've seen some of the fighting."

"I got my packet Friday night," he added, referring to his wounds. "We were pushed up to our front line trenches early Friday morning. Long before daybreak the guns were at it worse than ever. The noise fair drove some fellows daft, but the worst of all was waiting in the trenches for the order to charge. When that came we were over the top like a lot of dogs let loose. The ground was churned up for miles, and the front of the German trenches simply smashed to bits. We got there under cover of smoke, and fairly rolled in. I shall never forget the sight. The Germans were lying heaped up in all directions, and those who were alive showed no fight, but appeared to have gone 'clean potty.'"

"Further on we got into the supports, which had received a terrific smashing about, and it was there we had the scrap. At the last moment it seemed the Germans had rushed a crowd of chaps in, and they had hidden themselves in shell holes and were taking pot shots at us. We rushed them with the bayonet and bombs, and some of them put up a good fight. I had one fellow in front of me, and felt myself a 'goner,' for I tumbled over some wire, when one of our chaps got his bayonet into him. The next second a German 'outed' my chum. 'Never fear, Jock,' he said, 'you did the same trick for me once.' That chap's left a wife and six bairns away up North," added the Scot.

Asked how he received his wounds the Scot became somewhat bashful. "Oh, one of the Huns got in at me," he replied. Another wounded hero, however, took up the narrative. "He fair tumbled into a hole where there was half a dozen of 'em hiding," said the second man. "Jock comes of a fighting race and he gave the Huns a bit for hiding."—*London Telegraph*.

"Are you in pain, my little man?" asked the kind old gentleman. "No," answered the boy, "the pain's in me."

Boy Flyer is Army Pride

Young French Soldier May Rival Pegoud as an Aviator.

One of the marvels of this marvelous time is the way our youngsters have come out of their shells, street—and the woman also—with such admiring wonder as the way the boys have taken to flying.

The French, who have an undoubted genius for flying, are proud of a youngster only just turned 21. His name is Guynemer, and he is a sergeant, and may rival Garros and Pe—and nothing strikes the man in the goud.

But if kissing goes by merit and not by favor in France, he is likely to have a rise pretty soon, apart from his aeroplane, for he has already brought down five enemy machines. The fifth came down in flames only a week or two since. He may have bagged a sixth by this time.

He is decorated with the Cross of the Legion of Honor (the most coveted distinction in France), the Military Medal and the Croix de Guerre. Not bad for a sergeant.

But he nearly came a cropper recently. It was only his wonderful nerve which saved him. He was nine thousand feet up, and one hundred feet more or less above an enemy craft he wished to get at.

He got at it with a vengeance, for his lubricating oil froze with the extreme cold and he came down, striking the upper plane of the German machine.

The shock nearly turned him topsy-turvy and he fell like a stone. His fate seemed sealed. After dropping 1,500 feet, by a prodigious display of pluck and coolness he managed to recover his equilibrium and landed safely among his excited comrades, who were far more upset than he was.

That's the sort of young men that France and Britain are producing in platoons and regiments. They will do something better even than flying when the war is over. Watch them!—Answers, London.

The Use of Feeds.

In a recent bulletin issued from the office of the Secretary of Agriculture the authors say that European farmers consider the cost of feeds per pound of nutrients, while few American farmers have a definite idea of the different nutrients which compose the feedstuffs or their uses.

American farmers have the best opportunities in the world to obtain information on all matters connected with the feeding of farm animals. We have the best Department of Agriculture in existence, and we have state experiment stations that are well equipped to help the farmers with local problems. Protection is afforded through feed-control laws that force manufacturers to tell what they are selling.

If the American feeder of livestock does not get results that the European does it is his own fault. He should be able to get just as good results out of cottonseed meal as the Danish dairymen, yet the Dane buys our cottonseed meal and ships dairy products to this country to compete with our own. Of course he has the advantage of cheaper labor, but he also makes a closer study of feeding.—The Country Gentleman.

Tommy's Needs in the Trenches.

A mass of correspondence from British soldiers in the trenches is full of touches of human interest. One "Tommy" is solicitous about his appearance, especially in view of what he hears that any day that "drive" may be called for. "I would like," he writes, "to enter it as I would go to church. . . . Send me a razor."

Another soldier shows how he expects some of his native anger. "I smashed a mirror yesterday, not accidentally—that would bring bad luck—but deliberately, for I cannot bear to look at myself. My hair has grown as long as Trilby's. Can't you manage, dear, to squeeze in a hair clipper for your old Tom?"

J. H. wants a flute. "I can play anything on it and the boys in the morning enjoy a bit of music, they are tired at my whistling."

"A pack of cards" is the crying need of another lad, and a pathetic request is for Harry Lauder's latest. "There is a Scotchman here who imitates Harry to perfection, but we are dog gone tired of 'Stop Your Tickling Jack.'"

Military rifles drive their bullets at speeds of 2,000 to 3,000 feet per second. Consequently they travel much faster than sound, which has a speed of only 1,100 feet a second. If a soldier is hit he will probably hear the "vicious and menacing crash" of the arriving bullet before the rifle report arrives. Phonetically the two sounds are described as "pack-punk." The first is the bullet, the second sound is the report arriving nearly a second later if the distance is 1,000 yards.

German state railways have on their payroll 36,000 women who are serving as cleaners, door closers, platform guards, ticket collectors, telegraphists, train dispatchers, surface women and artisans in repair shops. The Ministry reports that the women are rendering entirely satisfactory service.

French Airman Flies Over Berlin

Drops Proclamations and Continues Journey Into Russia.

Lieut. Marchal, of the French Aviation Corps, last month left French soil and flew over the German capital, upon which he dropped proclamations and then continued his flight, intending to land within the Russian lines. He was forced to descend, however, in Poland and was taken prisoner by the Germans.

The official communication given out telling of Aviator Marchal's achievement says:

"On June 20, at 9.30 o'clock in the evening, Sub-Lieut. Marchal ascended at Nancy on board a Nieuport monoplane of a special type, taking with him a supply of fuel sufficient to last 14 hours. His mission was to cross Germany at low altitude in order to drop proclamations on the capital at Berlin and then to descend in Russia.

"This audacious flight was accomplished, point by point, and after flying all night, Lieut. Marchal was compelled to descend at 8.30 o'clock on the morning of June 21 near Chelm, Russian Poland, at least one hundred kilometres (62 miles) from the Russian line. He was made prisoner.

"The proclamation which Lieut. Marchal dropped on Berlin began with the words: 'We could bombard the open town of Berlin and thus kill the women and innocent children, but we are content to throw only the following proclamation,' etc. Lieut. Marchal was interned."

Marchal was interned at Salzerbach, when he forwarded to France a postal card, giving these facts:

"I was made prisoner at eight o'clock on the morning of the 21st at Chelm. Officers did not believe that I had accomplished my task, but the proof later arrived, and they were obliged to bow to the reality.

"It was the failure of the spark plugs which stopped me, and I descended to change two of the plugs and to start the motor again. Unfortunately, it would have been necessary to change two more plugs, and at this moment I was taken prisoner. You may judge of my chagrin."

"Aviator Marchal, in the course of his journey covered in continuous flight a distance of about 1,300 kilometres (807 miles), most of which he travelled during the night."

Tunnel From England to France.

While the Channel tunnel project is being revived in England, the question is being earnestly discussed in France. Albert Montiere, chief engineer of the Chemin de Fer du Nord, recently lectured in favor of the international tube before the Societe Des Ingenieurs Civils, in Paris.

With this tunnel, the lecturer said, the British troops and their supplies could be rapidly and economically transported under the channel without the least fear of enemy submarines. This would liberate part of the fleet and restore to the merchant marine a great number of its units. The advantages would be incalculable.

After the war, he declared, when commercial expansion would be renewed on each side, the Allies would have to be solidly united to maintain their supremacy, the tunnel would acquire prime importance.

Joffre's Little Joke.

"My brother in the trenches," said a French chief of Milwaukee, "writes me a little anecdote about General Joffre, the generalissimo, you know."

"Our brave Joffre was examining a map while under fire. The map was held by a young subaltern, a boy of 16 from a military school of St. Cyr. Bang! S-s-t! went the marmites and Jack Johnsons and whistling Willies—for so they call those shells, you know—and the boy could not help starting and trembling as he held the map, and this lost our brave Joffre his place."

"The generalissimo was vexed when he lost his place three or four times, and he said to the boy soldier:

"Voila, you are too conceited, dodging the shells like that! Do you suppose the Boches aim those expensive shells at you? You are only a little boy soldier. Do you take yourself for a cathedral?"

Englishmen Build Walls With Soft Soap.

The possibility of using mud as a building material and so solving the urgent problem of providing cheap country cottages in the rural districts and housing accommodation in the areas where there has been a sudden influx of war workers is being made the subject of an interesting experiment by the new household and social science department of King's College for Women, University of London.

Six mysterious looking walls have just been erected in the grounds at Camden Hall, each wall being composed of a different mixture of mud, with a view to testing which proves most suitable to the English climate.

In each case the earth has been subjected to a different process of preparation. In one case water-glass has been added, in another soft soap, and to the earth and soft soap in another case lime has been added. A "grouting" of cement has been poured over the mud wall in yet another case, and there is one wall of earth alone.

Thick Cream

Several Reasons Why Thick Cream Is Better Than Thin Cream.

Dairy farmers who separate milk for the creamery trade quite often need to learn that there are several reasons why thick cream is better than thin cream.

The tendency of legislative bodies to pass laws setting the standard at 35 per cent. butter fat shows that it is difficult to persuade many farmers to set the separator to run a 35 per cent. cream, or better.

The creameryman, of course, is the one most interested, because to keep his trade and get fair prices for his product he must put out butter, and he can make better butter with thick cream than he can with thin cream. Many creameries have adopted the practice of paying a cent to two cents a pound more for cream testing over 35 per cent. than for cream testing under that figure.

But from the standpoint of the dairyman alone, it is to his advantage to run the separator so as to get a heavy cream. Perhaps the principal reason is that it gives him more skimming for use on the farm, and skimming is valuable for young calves and pigs.

With a thick cream he has less weight to haul, but gets the same money because there is just as much butter fat. He needs fewer utensils, saving labor in washing and care of the wash room.

And finally, it has been demonstrated that a thick cream will not sour so quickly as a thin cream. The reason, of course, is that there is more milk sugar in thin cream, and it is the milk sugar that sours. In the hot summer months it will be found that a heavy cream can be cared for and delivered to the creamery in a better condition than a thin cream.

Tack Philosophy.

A thing is tragic or humorous according to the point of view. The man who sits on a tack does not share the onlookers' amusement. In fact, he is not only pained because he occasioned someone else to find a degree of pleasure in his unseemly plight.

Now it is perfectly safe to make this positive statement in this connection: The person who witnessed the other's unfortunate encounter with the tack never deliberately sits on the same tack himself; in fact, he is particularly cautious about sitting down anywhere, soon thereafter without looking for a tack.

Nor is this an indictment of tacks. Tacks serve a very real and useful purpose in this world, but they have their place, which is not in localities where they may be sat upon.—William C. Lengel, in the Hoggson Magazine.

New Anti-Aircraft Cannon.

An anti-aircraft gun, the first to be used by the United States Navy, will supplement the armament of all the battleships and a number of designated cruisers, it is announced from Washington.

The battleships Pennsylvania and Nevada already have been equipped with these guns, and eighteen other ships and cruisers are to be fitted out as rapidly as they are available for navy yard work.

The new defence weapon is the result of a three-year experiment by the navy experts of the Bureau of Ordnance. It consists of a machine rifle capable of hurling a three-inch shell 27,000 feet into the air at an angle of ninety degrees, and can deliver its charge at rapid fire rate.

What We Need in Food.

Calcium, phosphorus and iron are more likely than any other minor nutrients to be lacking in human diets. On this account special interest attaches to their occurrence in food.

Calcium is especially abundant in milk, and is also contained in considerable quantities in eggs, vegetables, and fruits.

Phosphorus is abundant in milk, eggs, nuts, peas, beans, and such cereal products as contain the outer seed coats.

Iron is found in largest quantities in beef, eggs, beans, peas, green vegetables (especially spinach), and in the outer seed coats of the cereals.

The foods which are poorest in minerals are polished rice, pearl hominy, white flour, bolted corn meal, and other cereal foods which lack the outer seed coats.—From the New York Daily Telegram.

TO PREVENT HORSES SLIPPING

To prevent horses falling on slippery roads, a Chicago inventor has made an auxiliary spring spur, or calk, which may be clamped between the inner edges of a shoe and held under the ball of an animal's foot. The device may be attached or removed quickly and when in place does not interfere with a horse's freedom of movement. The calk is a conical spiral of steel mounted in a plate of special design. When stepped upon the cone compresses, but its resiliency causes it to exert considerable pressure against the surface of a road allowing the sharp edges of the shoe to take hold before the foot bears the weight of the horse.

Wife—Mercy! What's the matter with your face? You look as though you'd been in a battle.

Hub—I was getting shaved by a lady barber when a mouse ran across the floor.—Boston Transcript.

Whales Do Not Spout

What Comes From Cetacean's Blow-hole Is Steam.

Since a whale breathes air, when it is below the surface the breath must be held, for if water should be taken into the lungs the animal would drown. Thus as soon as a cetacean comes to the surface its breath is expelled and a fresh supply inhaled before it again goes down.

The breath, which has been held in the lungs for a considerable time under pressure, is highly heated, and as it is forcibly expelled into the colder outer air, it condenses, forming a column of steam. A similar effect may be produced by any person if on a frosty morning the breath is suddenly blown from the mouth.

That whales spout out of the blow-holes water which has been taken in through the mouth is probably more widely believed than any other popular misconception. As a matter of fact, such a performance would be impossible, because a whale's nostrils do not open into the back of the mouth, as do those of a man, and the animal is not able to "breathe through its mouth" as can ordinary land mammals.—Roy Chapman Andrews in the New York Independent.

PINK EYE IN HORSES

Influenza, sometimes called pink eye, is the name given to a blood disease in horses, which is peculiar in many ways. It is a blood disease and is caused by the introduction into the system of a poison that may fly in the atmosphere; it is something like cholera in human beings. The first symptoms will be languor, sweating easily, and, in very many cases, actual staggering from weakness and nervous prostration in the course of ten hours after being first taken. The horse drops his head, his appetite fails, and the eyes become very red. His respirations are rapid, and his temperature will run from 105 degrees to 107 degrees F. This all may take place within ten or twelve hours. The legs will swell quite a little and get sore to touch.

If the disease is allowed to run its course, quite often it will terminate into pneumonia. When the first symptoms are noticed it is a good plan to call a veterinarian and get immediate action as quite often it will save a very valuable horse.

The following has been given often by good practical veterinarians and found to be of quite a help at start, or until a veterinarian could reach the place: One and a half ounces of sweet spirits of nitre, one drachm tincture of aconite root, two drachms fluid extract belladonna, one ounce tincture of gentian, one ounce powdered saltpetre, one ounce powdered salt ammoniac, water to make one pint. Mix and give one-fourth tincup full every two hours until the horse is better, then drop off to three or four times a day. Set a bucket of water in the manger; give scalded oats to eat. If he won't eat them, try him with other things like a couple of ears of corn. Sometimes he will eat carrots. Don't make the mistake of leaving the horse out in the pasture. The best thing to do is to take him to the barn, and there put him in a dry place with good bedding, and make him as comfortable as possible.—John S. Collier, in Family Herald and Weekly Star.

TEACHING A SHEEP TO LEAD

Did you ever try teaching a sheep to lead? At marketing time a sheep feeder will find it a mighty good thing if he has so tried, because a sheep that will lead the rest of the band into a car is a great help when not much time can be spared and the work must be carried on with the least trouble in order to conserve weight.

There are different ways of training sheep to lead. The most popular is to have a few round the barnyard as pets. They will soon become acquainted and in a short while will follow a person round the place. This is one way to teach a sheep to follow the shipper into the chute and the car; the others will follow, which will save considerable driving, and pushing on loading day. Some owners train one sheep or more to lead to a halter, and in this manner they are enabled to get the drove of sheep into the car with very little trouble.

Ample means are to be provided in the near future by the Iowa Experiment Station for the giving of instructions in the slaughtering of farm animals and the curing of meats. A modern abattoir is to be constructed and it will be operated in such a way as to encourage the local killing and packing of meats. It is expected that this innovation will lead, in the near future, to the establishment of small packing-house plants in those regions where the raising of meat animals is the main industry of the farms. In this instance it will cost \$50,000, but it must be remembered that provision will be made in this structure for instructional work, thereby making the building more costly than would be the case where the slaughter of animals and the packing of meats are carried alone. The work will be in charge of experts, and animals will be slaughtered on a sufficiently large scale to demonstrate the practicability and feasibility of building up important local industries of this character.

Prosperity After End of the War

Many people, for some unexplained reason, have feared and continue to fear that this country will experience a period of industrial and business dullness after the war. There seems to be no justification for such a speculation.

On the contrary, there are sound reasons for belief in the prediction of Mr. Kingman Nott Robins, vice-president of the Farm Mortgage Bankers' Association of America, who, in the Monetary Times, declares that Canada will experience her greatest proportionate development in production immediately after the conclusion of the war. The country will certainly have exceptionally favorable commercial conditions to take advantage of.

There will be the great need of Europe in the work of reconstruction, and along with this, the natural tendency of the Allies to trade among themselves, and perhaps special trading privileges. Mr. Robins points out that the greatest development in the United States followed the costly and destructive civil war.—From the Ottawa Free Press.

Tunneling in Water Without Food.

"How would you like to work for eighteen hours up to the waist in water? Not at all, eh? Well, try and imagine such a task in a tunnel, where the water was muddy, and where the work to be done was in fixing explosives for mining purposes, and you have got an idea of what Acting-Sergeant C. T. Pearse had to do." That is the unofficial putting of a job that Pearse executed to perfection, and which resulted in a heavy slit into the comfort of the enemy on the western front. The captain of his battalion took due notice of the performance, and when it was ascertained that Pearse had no means of getting food of any kind while in the tunnel, his work met with its reward, and he is now proud of his D.C.M.

Prussia and Sparta

In many ways Prussia offers the closest parallel to Sparta to be found in the modern world. In Sparta, as are told in the books, "The citizen only existed for the state, he had no interest but the state's." The country was a camp, and every man a soldier. The system prevailing was a combination of aristocracy and socialism. Every citizen was entitled to a share in the common inheritance, for the express purpose of providing the commonwealth with a great number of stout soldiers. The work which is now largely done by machinery was given to helots, so that the Spartans might have more time for military drill. The state "took care of a Spartan from his cradle to his grave, and superintended his education in the minutest points, and this was not confined to his youth, but extended throughout his whole life."—(From the Springfield Republican.)

"And," continued the lecturer, "I warrant you that there is not a man in this entire audience who has ever lifted his finger or in any way attempted to stop this awful waste of our forests and our lumber supply. If there is I want that man to stand up."

There was a slight commotion in the rear of the room, and a nervous little man rose to the occasion—and his feet.

"And now, my friend, will you explain in just what way you have conserved the forests of our nations?"

And, with the utmost gravity and sincerity, the little man said, "I have used the same toothpick twice."

Germans Buy Milch Goats.

A number of German cities have taken practical steps to solve the milk problem, which still is very serious in the large centres of population. Twelve of the largest Prussian municipalities have bought 75,000 goats in Switzerland. The animals have been turned over to the owners of small farms in the suburbs of the cities on conditions that they deliver seventy per cent. of the milk obtained from the goats to the relief stations, where it is distributed among poor families with small children. The goats furnish 200,000 quarts of milk a day.

The first of the Bogoslot group of the Aleutian Islands was born 120 years ago. There was a great convulsion in the Bering Sea, about 25 miles north of Unalaska, and an island appeared above the surface of the stormy waters. This islet, which rose to a height of nearly 3,000 feet above sea level, was christened Bogoslot by the Russians, who then owned Alaska. Since then several other islands have been "born" in various parts of the Aleutian chain, and are now the shore homes of sea lions and sharks.

Great Britain Leads the World.

Great Britain, although hampered by the drain of war and a big naval construction programme, still leads the world in building merchantmen, according to a statement issued by the United States Bureau of Navigation.

Her shipyards have under actual construction now 423 steel merchant ships of 1,423,335 tonnage, and would have more but for the fact that private yards are engaged in building war vessels.

The entire world in 1915 launched 743 merchant ships of 1,201,638 tonnage.

"ALBERTA SPECIAL"

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DIDSBURY, - - ALBERTA

Preparedness

DOMINION DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE. DAIRY DIVISION.

In the Maritime Provinces again this year, as formerly, some creamery companies are offering cash prizes to awaken more interest in breeding and feeding dairy cattle. In addition to the substantial cash prizes offered by the Scotsburn N.S. Creamery Company and the Tryon P.E.I. Dairying Company, there are several special prizes, cups, medals, books, etc., by prominent men connected with the dairy industry locally.

It is suggestive of the widespread attention being paid to cow testing, that awards are based on the records of butter fat production of individual cows.

This means a good impetus in several directions. First, to the factory, which must benefit considerably with larger supply and lower proportionate running expenses; to the prize donors, who see dairying stimulated; to the herd owners, who aim for larger production and are encouraged to see high levels permanently maintained. This means that attention is directed mainly to the maximum capacity of the individual cow, thus bending energies to better herd building: it also means thorough preparedness for abundant yet economical production not only this season, but excellent trim for good business in subsequent years.

One may almost legitimately fancy that several cows will rejoice at new conditions. Many could do infinitely better if they were given the opportunity: with improved conditions tendered, many owners may be surprised at the liberal response.

Forms for recording milk and feed may be obtained free of charge from the Dairy Commissioner, Ottawa.

FALL TERM

September 5 is the opening date of our Fall Term. Let us prepare you for business. If you can't pay cash you can pay when you get a position. The best investment you can make is in a practical education. Our unsurpassed equipment and our staff of experts are at your service. The Garbutt School of Calgary is not the cheapest but the best, and it pays to attend the best. Write the Principal, F. G. Garbutt today for catalogue.

Garbutt Business College

SAVE YOUR MONEY

FOR THE

DOMINION WAR LOAN

TO BE ISSUED IN SEPTEMBER.

By purchasing a bond you will help to WIN THE WAR and obtain for yourself an investment of the highest class yielding a most attractive rate of interest.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE
OTTAWA.

No rust can attack the flues because they are so thoroughly aluminized, and they economize nearly every bit of heat.

McClary's Kootenay Range

Before you invest in a new range let me show you the Kootenay's sensible ideas for saving time and labor.

"Sold by W. G. Liesemer"

Bargains For Fair Week

We invite the people of Didsbury and the surrounding country to make our store their headquarters during the Fair which takes place on Thursday and Friday of this week. This invitation is for you.

Call and See Our "Fair Week Specials"

We have on show a large range of Ladies' Suits and Coats. New Fall and Winter Styles Men's, Women's and Children's Sweater Coats; Fall and Winter Underwear; Hosiery and Shoes. It will pay you to examine the above lines, and see our prices before making your purchases.

We have a list of Extra Special Bargains in our Grocery Dept. which we quote below for Fair Week

Sweet and Sour Pickles in gal. jars, ea. \$1.00
Tuxedo Baking Powder, 1 lb. tin . . . 20c
" " " 2½ lb. tin . . . 35c
" " " 5 lb. tin . . . 65c
Soda Biscuits, per large wooden box \$1.60
" " small box, 2 for . . . 45c
Sunlight Soap, 23 bars for . . . \$1.00

Pearline Washing Powder, 3 for . . . 25c
Sopade Washing Powder, per pkg. . . 10c
Gillets Lye, 9 cans for . . . \$1.00
Perfection Coffee, 3 lbs. for . . . 90c
Macaroni, 5 lb. box . . . 40c
Evap. Apples, 3 lb. box . . . 40c
Evaporated Peaches, 10 lb. box . . . \$1.00

Corn Starch, 3 pkgs. 25c
Ontario Cheese, 2 lbs. 45c
Rolled Oats in Tubes, 2 for . . . 45c
Canned Salmon, 9 for . . . \$1.00
" Peas, 9 for . . . \$1.00
" Corn, 9 for . . . \$1.00
" Tomatoes, 7 for . . . \$1.00
" Beans, 9 for . . . \$1.00

On "Fair Days," Thursday and Friday, we will sell Sugar at \$2.00 per 20 lbs. or \$9.75 per 100 lbs.

This is a good buy, as the sugar market looks very strong at present.

Our car of Fruit has been shipped and should arrive very shortly. We are putting this fruit on sale at low prices, and as fruit is scarce, we advise our patrons to get supplied early.

With every order of \$5.00 or over on "Fair Days" we will give "Free of Charge" one lb. of Black Tea worth 45c per lb.

We pay highest market prices for butter and eggs.

Call with your friends and make our store your stopping place.

WILLIAMS & LITTLE, Didsbury, Alta.

Wireless Telephony

Its Principles and Possibilities

WIRELESS has recently been claiming a large share of public attention. The newspapers have reported record distances accomplished by wireless telegraphy, from the tramp steamer sending her message over a distance of 940 miles, to the big liner which succeeded in obtaining direct messages from the station at Clifden, Ireland, over a distance of 6,000 miles. Alongside of these achievements we hear of another which is no less wonderful. The Danish inventor Waldemar Poulsen has held wireless conversation over an intervening distance of 350 miles. The achievement indicates a most important step in the annihilation of distance, and makes it possible to have not only business, but social, intercourse over miles of sea and land. Only three years have elapsed since wireless telephony became a practicable means of communication. Now it threatens to rival the usefulness of wireless telegraphy. To speak without wires suggests even a greater triumph than to signal in the same way.

To understand the principles of wireless telephony it will be necessary to have an idea of how an ordinary wire telephone works. In the early days of the Bell telephone, so called from its inventor, Professor Graham Bell, the speaker talked to a thin disc of sheet-iron placed behind a conical mouth-piece, behind the disc was a magnet carrying a small bobbin of copper wire. When sound waves (produced by the voice) struck the disc they made it vibrate. This motion of the disc in front of the magnet caused what is known as an induced electric current in its coil of wire. By means of wires this current flowed to the distant receiver—an arrangement consisting of disc, magnet, and bobbin, as at the transmitting end. The disc at the receiving end moved in sympathy with the vibrations at the transmitting end. Hence the receiver gave out sounds exactly corresponding to those directed against the transmitter. This is the principle of the telephone in its crudest form. But suppose, now, that instead of speaking to a disc with a magnet behind it the speaker talks to a disc which acts as the lid of a little box (called a microphone) filled with loose pieces of carbon, and placed in connection with a Bell telephone and an electric battery, the whole conditions are changed. The battery current has to pass through the carbon, but the looseness of its particles prevents it from passing. The application of the slightest pressure, however, lets the current through. The air-waves caused by the voice produce the necessary pressure. The carbon particles vibrate, and every sound is faithfully reproduced in the distant receiver. This is the principle of the ordinary telephone of today.

In wireless telephony an electric current is sent into space without a conducting wire, and is received at the distant station by an instrument which indicates its arrival. The conductor is the surface of the earth. A current of electricity is recognized by its effects. For example, it can make a wire hot; it can also make a wire magnetic, so that iron filings cling to it, and it can attract a compass needle. The cause of these effects is called electromotive force, or electric pressure. All electric machines are simply appliances for creating electromotive force. In wire telephony the machine is a battery; in wireless it is an alternating current dynamo. This is a machine which repeatedly reverses the direction of its current. Its current may be compared to a violin string which, when plucked, vibrates alternately up and down. One of the dynamo wires is led to the earth, the other, called the aerial, ends at the top of a high mast. At each reversal a current is radiated into space. It can be imagined rushing forth in a circle which widens as it flows, like the ripples made upon the surface of a pond when a stone is thrown into it. Unlike the ripples, however, the current moves rapidly to and fro. The alternations must follow each other at a tremendous frequency; that is to say, the number of times that the current goes to and fro must be not less than a hundred thousand per second. The number may seem large, but it is as nothing compared to the 570 millions of vibrations which the eye deals with when it looks for one second at a blade of grass. The aerial is the radiator of the current. The microphone is connected to it, and it is the microphone which controls the radiation according to the waves of sound spoken to it, just as the battery current is controlled by the microphone in wire telephony.

Each station has its sending and receiving apparatus. By means of a suitable device either of these can be connected to the aerial and earth wires, and speech carried on. But how is the radiated, pulsating current captured? This will be best understood from the following examples. Imagine a heavy pendulum suspended from a convenient support. The pendulum, we suppose, is at rest. Give it a little push with a feather, and it will begin to swing. If the successive pushes are properly timed, or applied just at the moment when the pendulum reaches its highest point, the energy of the heavy bob becomes so great that it is sufficient to deal a knock-down blow to whoever tries to stop it. It is a case of piling up small motions on the top of each other, and a big motion is the result. A somewhat similar effect is got from a piano opened so that the strings are exposed. If a singer with a strong voice

sings a loud note and then stops suddenly, it will be found that one string of the piano continues the note. It is that string to which the impulses of the singer's voice are exactly timed. Similarly, every wireless electric installation has a time-period of vibration which responds to an electromotive force which has the same rate of vibration. Transmitter and receiver being tuned to the same frequency, the impulses sent by one are captured by the other. The advantage of small impulses in wireless telephony will be apparent from the example of the pendulum making a big swing out of tiny pushes. By the repetition of small impulses conversation can be held at great distances.

It is a well-known fact that if two different metals, such as copper and iron are joined together, and heat applied at the junction, a current of electricity is set up. The relation between heat and electricity appears to be that electricity in its transmission generates heat, and heat in its transmission generates electromotive force whenever it crosses a junction of two dissimilar molecular conditions. In wireless telephony a simple piece of apparatus, called a detector, converts the high frequency current into a direct current, which causes audible sounds in a Bell telephone. The stages of a wireless conversation are thus somewhat as follows: The sound is transmitted by the high-frequency to-and-fro current from the sending station; this current is picked up by the distant station; there it heats a junction of two dissimilar conductors; the heat generates a continuous or one-way current, and this one-way current works the telephone. The simplest form of detector is a small, sharp point of graphite pressing against a piece of metal. Other forms consist of tantalum dipping into mercury, or of platinum dipping into an acid. There is still another type which acts by modifying the alternating current, coining it, in fact, to pass in one way rather than in another.

What are the possibilities of this new means of intercourse? It may be said at once that in towns the new system is not likely, just yet, to displace the ordinary means of speaking by wires. There are, however, many extensive tracts of land consisting of desert or forest, and many long stretches of sea between islands, where the difficulties of running a wire or laying a cable would be very great and the expense of maintenance considerable. Under these conditions wireless telephony would be both suitable and cheap. Experiment has already proved that the wire and the wireless systems can work together. Speech transmitted to a wireless station by the ordinary telephone line has been radiated to a distant wireless station and reproduced over a second telephone line. This demonstration is one of those wireless wonders which makes it possible for two persons on different exchanges to converse with each other without a direct "trunk." The recent improvements in submarine cables have certainly increased the distance of wire telephony. Wireless, however, may yet speak across the Atlantic. Who shall measure the consequences of the achievement which brings remotest lands within speaking distance of each other, and turns the wide earth into a huge whispering gallery?

SECRET SOCIETIES FOR ARRANGING MURDERS

THE recent mysterious murder in England, on Clapham Common, in a suburb of London, draws attention to the secret societies of the Continent of Europe, of one or more of which the assassins were members, and which societies have for their object murder, or any form of violence and crime that will promote the views or fill the pockets of the scoundrels who belong to them.

The whole continent is honeycombed with such societies, who set all laws at defiance and are a constant menace and terror to law-abiding people.

Morouzeff, the man who died after being accidentally shot by a fellow-criminal during the recent anarchist burglary in Houndsditch, was known to the Continental police as the desperate leader of a gang of hooligans and robbers which he had got together, known as the "Zmowa Robotnicza," the members of which devoted their energies to robberies with violence and attacks on banks and commercial houses. Twelve members of this gang were ultimately captured and hanged, but Morouzeff escaped.

One of the most terrible of these leagues of criminals is the dreaded Mafia, which has terrorized Sicily for several generations, and is said to be especially active just now. Its available code of honor is to defy the law, and to rule the island by threats and violence.

According to M. Gianelli, the Mafia is "an unapproachable and multifarious union of persons of all classes, who aid each other, in spite of the law and morality, to murder, to intimidate, and sequester landed proprietors, to raise a ring in the corn market, to forge wills, to influence the results of trials, and to push their best men into government offices." Its ranks include men of all classes, from outlaws to mayors and judges, and from thieves and sharpers to members of Parliament. At one time this remarkable band confined its efforts principally to kidnapping the sons of rich families and to coining false money. Now they draw most of their revenue from levying blackmail on wealthy landowners in return for their protection, and by assisting smugglers. Direct robbery and violence are resorted to only for vengeance.

How powerful the Mafia is shown by the following stories. One day a

large case arrived at the Palermo Customs labelled "Biscuits." The customs officials opened it, and discovered half a million forged banknotes. Not one of them, however, dared to speak. The case was resealed and sent to its destination, a well-known and "honorable" merchant, without a word. In another case the young son of a certain prince was kidnapped and a sum of 100,000fr. was demanded for his return. The prince immediately sent the money, without breathing a syllable to a single soul about the incident, which only became known to the police some time later, from a discovery of the letters of negotiation.

Much more far-reaching and almost as terrible is the Camorra, an organized band of assassins who infect Turkey and stretch their fearful tentacles over almost the whole of the Levant. This society had its origin in the former kingdom of Naples, where it plundered and terrorized the country, practised wholesale smuggling, and undertook, for a suitable reward, to commit any crime from murder to arson.

Candidates for membership swore upon an iron crucifix a fearful oath of fidelity and secrecy; and only after a long period of training and probation received the two knives of peculiar form by which the Camorristi recognized one another.

In Turkey, where the Camorra is particularly active at present, incendiarism is its chief occupation. It is said that three fires out of every four in Constantinople are the work of the Camorra, whose method is to remove all valuables from the chosen house or shop, saturate the walls and floors with petroleum, and set fire to it. The agent who refuses to pay the insurance money is promptly assassinated.

But the services of the Camorra are available to any who are willing to pay heavily enough for them, from a jealous wife who wishes to get rid of a fair rival to a tradesman who cannot collect his debts. If threats fail, a stab in the dark invariably settles the business satisfactorily. Like the Mafia, the Camorra draws its members from all classes, from the working man to the man of rank and fashion; and any disloyalty means death to the recreant member.

Among many other secret societies in Europe—the Carbonari in Italy, the nihilists in Russia—the Hetsira has had princes and even kings among its members. The Czar Alexander I. owed allegiance to the Hetsira, and Napoleon III. was, throughout his reign, submissive to the grand master of the Carbonari, which he joined as a young man. The Grand Duke Nicholas Constantinovitch, who was exiled to Siberia for stealing his mother's jewels, was a member of the Nihilist society, and had for wife a Nihilist, daughter of the postmaster of Tashkent.

THE TOLL OF THE WILDERNESS

By M. J. Phillips

BEAU APPERSON, they called him; what irony the nickname was now! He had been lost for days in the Michigan wilderness. Hunger had worked its will of him. His clothing was in tatters; his unkempt hair hung low on his forehead; his face was covered by a growth of rough beard. The brilliant sun, which peered at him out of a cloudless sky, struck an intolerable radiance from the snow. It did not warm his chilled limbs; its mocking rays had dulled his eyes with snow-blindness.

He was of a party which had been deer-hunting in the scrub, miles from a settlement. From the first, game had eluded his rifle, though the others readily secured their quotas. They had giped at his ill-luck; there was something of malice in their laughter. He felt that they were jealous of his social and financial success, and that they resented the ruthless methods he employed in reaching his goals.

Handsome, a courted bachelor, a millionaire at thirty-five by his own efforts, Apperson was not accustomed to failure. It galled him. On the closing day, when the guides had gone, he slipped out for one last try. By sundown he was lost.

As the old stars came out, he shivered and fired his rifle, hoping to attract the attention of some homeward-bound settler. Echo answered him at first—echo, and then the long drawn hunting-cry of the wolf. And the wet hand of fear closed round his heart.

He had never known fear before; but now it was with him constantly—a child of this dreary, hostile waste that seemed bidding its time to freeze the abiding life out of him.

In the days that followed he plunged doggedly ahead, wandering in a wide circle. At night he awoke under a fire, which was always flaring up intolerably or dying down to feeble embers.

Now he was at bay. He had thrown away his gun; he had used his last match to kindle his fire the evening before. At sunrise, he shuffled onward, half-delirious; but before midday sheer weakness caused him to fall, and the last strand of will-power snapped as he struggled to his feet.

Jeff Thompson found him then. He was whispering curses at the wilderness as the weak tears rolled down his cheeks.

Thompson bore the wreck to his cabin. Apperson was almost starved; frost had nipped him, and snow-blindness was severe. Yet, thanks to the ministrations of the settler's wife, and to his own constitution, his recovery was rapid.

Apperson had seen few backwoods women. He believed that all were faded and ugly, like the calico dresses they wore. The wife of his rescuer changed this impression. She was neither faded nor ugly, and she did not wear calico. She was young, slenderly rounded, and pretty, and she moved in her little mocassins with something of the noiseless

Warts are unsightly blemishes, and corns are painful growths. Holloway's Corn Cure will remove them.

grace of the furred creatures of the barren.

Thompson, a swarthy man with the saturnine quiet of desolate places upon him, spent few daylight hours at the cabin. He had traps to tend. He carried his rifle on his journeys; there was not enough venison salted down for the winter. The season had closed, but game wardens seldom penetrated so far into the wilderness.

Apperson learned that he had wandered nearly forty miles. Thompson's was the last outpost in the barrens, twenty miles from a settlement. Life there was lonely for a woman. Sometimes Mrs. Thompson accompanied her husband on his trap-line; and deer-hunting was no novelty. She had little desire to leave the cabin now; the city man, with his talk of people and plays and books, gave her fascinating peeps into the world which revolved beyond her horizon.

Apperson donned the clothes which Mrs. Apperson had mended, shaved with the trapper's razor, and felt his own man again. He was grateful to Thompson for saving him from an unpleasant death. He would show it by forwarding a substantial check when he got back to the city. In his selfishness, he did not dream that gratitude could be expressed in other ways—by concealing his marked admiration for Thompson's wife, for instance.

So he let the admiration shine in his eyes and give caressing tones to his speech. Mrs. Thompson was a good woman; still, she was flattered by the regard of this man who was so evidently a personage. She parried his words and glances demurely, yet with instinctive skill. All in all, it was a harmless little flirtation, made zestful by her clever avoidance of close quarters.

For so innocuous an affair, it had an abrupt ending. Apperson, one afternoon, had seized Mrs. Apperson's hands—and at that moment Thompson shoved open the door. The trapper paused on the threshold, cue hand pressing the door back. Great flakes of snow sifted in about him. There was no privacy in the low cabin, since the partitions were merely of cloth. With a backward motion of his head, he beckoned his wife outside. The door closed behind them.

Tumultuous thoughts rushed through the city man's brain. Thompson did not like him, he knew. From the day, a week before, when the settler had found Apperson in the wilderness, he had been contemptuously unfriendly. Doubtless there would be trouble now.

Apperson stepped swiftly to the arm-rack on the wall, and jerked a heavy revolver from its holster. Satisfying himself that it was loaded, he thrust it into the bosom of his shirt. Then he waited. The delay was but a short one. The murmur of voices ceased. The door swung open, and Mrs. Thompson came in, looking at him coolly as she passed.

The trapper paused in the doorway. "Come!" he said to Apperson.

Something in that forbidding face made hesitancy impossible. The millionaire slipped into his mackinaw and pulled on his cap. He looked toward Mrs. Thompson. He wanted to say good-bye—to make some sort of explanation; but her back was turned and her husband was waiting grimly. With a shrug he went out.

It was scarcely four o'clock, but low hanging clouds were smothering the light. It was snowing with a windless quietude that betokened a heavy storm. The wide, slow-dropping flakes shrouded them in like walls of white. The woodsman led the way down the blurring trail. He vouchsafed neither word nor backward glance.

Apperson's mind buzzed with conjecture. What did Thompson mean to do? Where were they going? Already they were out of sight of the cabin. The wilderness, with its rotting stumps and scattered jack-pine, encompassed them. Except for Thompson, he would be hopelessly lost. He had already become confused as to direction. Lost? He rushed forward to claw the settler with trembling hands.

"Thompson—Thompson!" he chattered. "You aren't going to take me out here to lose me, are you? You wouldn't leave a man to—die in these cursed barrens!"

Thompson shook him off. "Shut up!" he interrupted impatiently. "I wouldn't leave a dog out here to-night—not even a two-legged dog!"

Apperson felt a surge of thankfulness. He followed at the settler's heels, almost with joy. The fellow did not mean to abandon him. Nothing mattered, so long as he was not left to face, like a wounded beast, the silent, looming wilderness.

They plodded on for an hour. The great flakes sifted down. The snow had risen to mid-calf, and walking had become difficult. Apperson grew tired; a sense of irritation rose in him. Thompson had no business treating him like a criminal. What had he done to deserve such incivility?

"Thompson," he demanded sharply, "where are we going?"

Apparently his guide did not hear at any rate Thompson did not answer. He simply walked straight ahead into the ever-shifting curtain of snow. He seemed to be tireless. Hour after hour he advanced—slowly, it is true, but without pausing or faltering.

Apperson struggled along behind drenched with sweat and gasping for breath. His knotted legs bent under him. Every muscle complained. How he kept going he did not know; but he was determined not to ask the woodsman to halt. At last they struck a road. It was no longer necessary to climb knolls and avoid fallen trees. The going was much easier.

Sullen dawn was breaking when Thompson paused and faced the other man.

"There's town," he announced, jerking his thumb over his shoulder toward a few huddled lights. "A train leaves in a couple of hours; better take it!" "Sooner I don't!" queried the city man defiantly.

SUMMER FALLOWING

About the time that this work should be done our farmers are usually very busy, and therefore it behooves them to get the work done as quickly as possible. The quickest and best way to do this work is with a Superior Wheel Disc Harrow and Cultivator. This tool is made in four, five, six, seven, eight and nine foot lengths, and they thoroughly turn over the ground the entire length of the machines. The reason for this is the discs are set at a permanent angle to the line of draft and every disc cuts from its front edge to the rear edge of its neighbor. Therefore they leave no spaces between the discs that are not thoroughly stirred. Then, too, each harrow is provided with a centre-cut disc which takes out the centre. Each disc and drag bar is independent in action and provided with strong spring pressure and more or less pressure can be had by means of the powerful levers. Depth of cut is also regulated by this means assisted by the ground wheels. Any boy who can manage a team can operate a Superior Wheel Disc Harrow and Cultivator, and do more work in a day with one harrow and one team than two men and two teams can do with plows. Send for a Superior Wheel Disc Harrow booklet to The American Seeding-Machine Co., King and James streets, Winnipeg, read all about it, and then tell your implement dealer to let you see one. If he cannot do it, let the makers know and they will see that you get one. This harrow is fully warranted to do everything claimed for it.

He was smarting under the treatment he had received, and the nearness of civilization restored his arrogance. The trapper spat reflectively.

"Suit yourself," he replied. "I don't care. If you was a real man, and tried to make love to my wife, I might be worried; but I ain't. You think you're a devil of a fellow, and you're harmless as a house-cat!"

"Am I, now?" sneered Apperson; "and why?"

"Because you've lost yer nerve," was the calm response. "You can make money, an' go to the city; but set you down in the scrub, away from a shack, and you'd die of fright. This is a man's country up here, an' you ain't a man. You're just an amature—a crooked little amature. I find you ready to cash in, and I take you home. How do you pay me? By tryin' to steal my wife!"

"I didn't!" replied the city man hotly.

"Well, you tried to make her dissatisfied, an' that's the same to me. A cur bitin' the hand that feeds it is a gentleman alongside you!"

Apperson clenched his fists. "See here, Thompson—" he began furiously, but the other cut him short. "I ain't got time to listen. I got to get back. But here's something to remember me by, you sneak!"

He struck Apperson in the face, knocking him backward into the snow. Then he turned in the direction whence he had come.

Apperson got to his feet, murderous rage in his heart. With fumbling haste he drew the revolver and aimed at the woodsman's back; but even as he did so, he knew that he would not fire.

Thompson was right—he had lost his nerve. He would never look at the barrens again without terror falling coldly upon him. He was in truth less than a man. The wilderness had taken its toll.

He dropped the revolver. Wiping the blood from his face with his sleeve, he stumbled toward the settlement.

MACHINERY TALK

I STOOD in the works at midnight, and all was still as the grave, till the file, with rasping accents, defiling discordance gave. "Now, what's the use of living," he said, with his teeth firm set, "when life is made up of rubbing 'gainst all the hard things I've met?"

Then answered the lathe in pity, "I've done some hard turns myself, and the worn-out spindle grunted, 'And they've put me on the shelf.' 'Life is a bore,' said the gimlet, 'Aye, with many a broken thread,' said the hollow voice of the steam-pipe, as a condensed tear he shed.

Then the emery-wheel growled roughly, 'A continual grind, I say.' 'But watch and wait,' said the fly-wheel, who had damaged herself that day. 'I shall start a revolution in about a week or so.' 'Look sharp, then,' rejoined the chisel, 'you're cutting it rather slow.' 'Oh, she's cracked!' said the soldering noid, as his face he acidly shaped, and in the confusion which followed, I regret that the gas escaped.

RACERS WITH JEWEL CASKETS

A VERY great racehorse has his special toilet-case, marked with his name and provided with a special lock. Each animal has his own basins, pans, and pails for the toilet, his feeding utensils, brushes and combs.

A racehorse has many sets of towels of various grades, and has blankets of various weights for all weathers. These are marked and numbered, and are kept beautifully clean and wellaired. The belongings of the horse are carried about in his toilet case when travelling.

Besides all this luxury every great horse nowadays must have a jewel case, and with age and success the collection frequently becomes very valuable. In the casket, which is a compartment of the box, are kept the various trinkets presented by admirers. These consist largely of articles of wear, such as bridles finished in silver and gold, silver chained and mounted halters, and combs and brushes mounted in handsome style.

Mother Graves' Worm Extremist will drive worms from the system without injury to the child, because its action, while fully effective, is mild.

Shiloh's Cure
quickly stops coughs, cures colds, heals the throat and lungs.

Story of Two Alberta Boys

First Canadian Recruits for the Flying Service Were From Calgary.

The Hon. A. L. Sifton, Premier of Alberta, who has been visiting England with his wife and family, is the authority for the statement that two Alberta boys were the pioneers from Canada in joining the Imperial flying service. They are the late Lieut. Jack Turner-Bone and Lieut. Spencer Kerby, both of Calgary. "And," remarked the Premier, "what a peculiar fascination attaches to the breaking of new ground in any field." Within a week or two after these young Albertans had come forward, Canadian recruits for the flying service had become quite a name for themselves, and the story, as told by Premier Sifton to a representative of the London Canadian Gazette, is interesting. The interview took place in the Alberta Government's offices, the windows of which overlook Trafalgar Square—the very centre of the universe to Albertans—and Mr. Reid, the Agent-General, who also knew the flight-lieutenants, supplied details whenever the Premier paused, and added words of praise for the courage and enterprise of these Western boys.

Turner-Bone, the son of a well-known Calgary engineer, and Spencer Kerby, the son of a prominent preacher in the same town, had been great friends as boys. What one did, the other had to do.

"They were like David and Jonathan," interjected Mr. Reid.

On leaving school, they decided to go in for engineering. Turner-Bone went to Montreal and Kerby to Toronto. They graduated not long before the war, and when the war started they were both in Calgary following up the practical side of their scientific studies in a machine shop there. The machine shop lost its attractions as soon as Canada admitted herself to the great effort and the Calgary boys decided at once to join the flying service "somewhere," and as there wasn't one in Canada, they were advised that if they came over here ("incidentally paying all their own expenses," commented Premier Sifton), they could get into the R.N.A.S.

Representations being made to the authorities here that they had come from Canada for this purpose, and their "papers" were found to justify their claims, they were soon given a place in the service, Kerby being sent to the Dardanelles for patrol duty, Turner-Bone to Dunkirk.

"Strange to say," remarked the Premier, "almost the first announcement made by the Admiralty, in connection with the Roll of Honor, was the death, in action, of young Turner-Bone, whose body was found floating in the sea off Dunkirk. But he had done good work and died at his post."

"As for Kerby, he was so overworked because of the necessities at Gallipoli, and of an insufficient number of pilots, that his health broke down and he has recently," Premier Sifton stated, "been invalided back to Canada with nervous prostration."

But these splendid spirited young men—they were only about twenty when they came over—had blazed the air trail for Canada, which has been hewn wide, and their names will never be forgotten in the Province of Alberta. Moreover, the one who is left will soon be "fit" again, it is hoped, helped by the invigorating air of sunny Alberta, and will never be content until he can get back at the Fokkers and all their piratical clan.

No Compromise Possible

This is a life and death struggle between two conceptions of right and wrong which are fundamentally incompatible. One or other must conquer. It is as impossible for the Allies to compromise as it was for the United States to compromise with secession. They look on this struggle as the Federals looked upon the civil war. It is a fight for their all—for righteousness, for freedom, for honor, as well as for their greatness and their security. They are determined that it shall be a decisive fight. On no account will they expose their children to the necessity of fighting it again. They want to free Europe forever from the standing menace of German domination. They feel that they must overthrow it or perish, as the Allies of a hundred years since felt that they must overthrow Napoleon.—(From the London Times.)

It is odd that the first German fleet was bought for the most part second-hand from the British navy. Among the earliest vessels obtained were the fifty-six gun frigate Thetis, the Rover, the Mosquito, the Niobe and the Renown. The last two named are still in use, the Niobe as a training ship for cadets and the Renown as a gunnery ship at Wilhelmshaven. Until comparatively recent years it was customary for Prussian officers to receive their training in the British navy. Even the Kaiser gained his first experience in seamanship on a vessel presented by the British sailor King William IV.

Little Willie came to his mother with the following query:

"Mother, what would you do if some one broke the large vase in the parlor?"

"I would whip him," responded mother.

After a few seconds elapsed, Willie, with a broad grin, said:

"Well, you better get ready. Papa broke it."—New York Times.

Kaiser Must Not Court Danger

"It Is the Most Poignant Grief of My Life," He Says.

Emperor William during his recent trip to a point somewhere in the rear of Peronne, on the Somme front, made a speech to the German wounded soldiers which is attracting great attention in Germany. The German Emperor is quoted as saying:

"It is the most poignant grief of my life that I am unable to take a more active part in this war. It is my earnest desire to take my place in the trenches and to deal such blows at the enemy as my age and strength would permit."

"I could take my place with the youngest of you, and I promise that I would leave my mark on the enemy. But the inscrutable Almighty has willed otherwise. Into my care has been committed by Divine destiny, the leadership of our country, its armies and its forces on land and sea."

"The burden of thinking, deciding and leading has been hard upon me, and realising this, I know that my life must not be risked in the foremost line of battle, where my feeling, if unrestrained, would carry me swiftly."

"My life must be conserved carefully for the welfare of Germany in order to carry out the duties assigned to me by Divine appointment."

Tobacco for Soldiers

Richard Harding Davis Recognized The Benefit of Supplying Tommies With Smokes

Among the papers left by Richard Harding Davis, the brilliant American War correspondent and author, his brother discovered the following message, written apparently a few days previous to his death.

"Men at home who breathe tobacco smoke as freely as they breathe air, cannot know how much tobacco means to the men in the trenches, or rather how much the loss of it means. During the Spanish-American War, in the U.S. Army regulations, tobacco was officially classified as 'Officers' Supplies.' It was considered a luxury."

"When I cabled from Cuba that our soldiers in Cuba needed tobacco, my appeal was ridiculed and I was asked if our soldiers did not also want silk pajamas and eu-de-cologne. The man who had never gone without tobacco, and who could fill his pouch or case at the street corner, still thought tobacco a luxury."

"It was Sir Frederick Treves, during the South African War, who made people understand that for the soldiers tobacco was a necessity. A man can hunger, he can suffer cold, fatigue and wounds; these things he can endure if he can smoke."

"I have been a looker-on on seven wars, and I find it is so with each of them, and with men of all races. Give them tobacco and there is no hardship that they will not cheerfully suffer. So with the purpose of your fund, I for one, am heartily in accord."

"If the glorious record of the Canadian troops has been made on short rations of tobacco, we may feel confident that well supplied with it they will in a short time be in Berlin, which is the heartfelt wish of."

(Signed) Richard Harding Davis. The above is the testimony of a man who has been through seven wars, and who himself knows personally a soldier's needs. No comment is necessary on our part. That a great Imperial institution, "The Overseas Club" is endeavoring to provide for the needs of the Empire's soldiers from overseas. It has organized Canada's Tobacco Fund for the comfort of our Canadian soldiers, and has already raised in Canada upwards of \$130,000 for this purpose.

Unfortunately, the money being subscribed is insufficient to provide each Canadian soldier with a weekly tobacco supply, and an earnest appeal is made for more funds.

We should be glad to receive and forward contributions to the headquarters of the Fund in Canada, and those who can render assistance are invited to communicate with Francis R. Jones, the Organizing Secretary, Room 28, Windsor Hotel, Montreal.

For 25c The Overseas Club will send to the front as much cigarettes and tobacco as a private individual can purchase and send for \$1.00, and will enclose in each package a box of matches and a postal card for the soldier to express his thanks. For \$1.00 a month our readers can make provision for the smoking needs of one of Canada's boys at the front, and surely there is no smoker left in Canada who would like to think that his friends who are defending the Empire are going short of a smoke.

There ought to be no difficulty in ensuring that each Canadian soldier has his weekly tobacco supply, and we invite our readers to help in the accomplishment of this purpose.

A postal card addressed to Canada's Tobacco Fund, Windsor Hotel, Montreal, will bring a supply of circulars, literature and collecting book. WILL YOU HELP?

Mrs. Livingston Wilson, only surviving child of Dr. David Livingstone, the explorer, recently made a journey to Old Chitambo, where her father's heart was buried. Old Chitambo is northeast of Rhodesia, a cleared space in the heart of the bush, and it took over a month to reach it from Capetown.

Protected by the Navy

Over 21,000 Merchant Ships Passed Through Patrol Lines.

In a report to the Admiralty, reviewing the operations of the Dover patrol since December, 1915, and recommending numerous officers for meritorious conduct, Vice-Admiral Sir Reginald Bacon, commander of the patrol, says that in the six months more than 21,000 merchant ships, apart from men of war and auxiliaries, passed through the patrol lines. Of these, only 21 were lost or seriously damaged by enemy vessels.

"But to effect this security to merchant shipping," says the Admiral, "I regret that over four per cent. of our patrol vessels have been sunk and the lives of 77 officers and men been lost to the nation."

The Admiral further notes that the patrol assists in the protection of the flank of all sea transports to and from the British army in France, and that this vast transport has been so thoroughly safeguarded that not a single life has been lost during the sea passage.

Fetes in the Family

Making the Most of Anniversaries Strengthens Home Ties.

Little family fetes do much to strengthen family affection. Take advantage of any occasion that may prompt a gathering of the family; let not one slip away unnoticed. Graduations, marriages, births, no event of special interest should be neglected.

No anniversary is more personal than a birthday, be it in youth or old age. Everybody likes to know that people are glad he is here. In the companionship of their friends, young folks are forming ties that the coming years will strengthen. And when the young people help to celebrate the birthday of a parent or elder person, they learn thoughtfulness and unselfishness, and find happiness in making others happy.

As the years fly by and a life of joys and sorrows is left behind, the aged person looks eagerly forward to the celebration of each coming birthday. The fewer occasions like this one may look forward to, the more each anniversary means. One who has lived many years has found how fleeting is the joy in mere material things and has learned to value more and more love, affection, and the good will that comes from the heart.—Milwaukee Journal.

Canada's War Expenditure

Estimated Total Cost, Including Overseas Forces, Is Million a Day

According to an official statement issued at Ottawa, the expenditure of the Dominion Government in Canada alone now exceeds \$20,000,000 a month, or about \$700,000 a day. The largest item in this huge expenditure is for pay and allowances, subsistence and assigned pay of the troops.

It is running at the rate of about \$12,000,000 a month. This is, of course, much more than is paid to the troops at present in Canada, who number less than half the total Canadian forces recruited for the war, over 200,000 having gone over. The pay of the overseas forces assigned to their families and dependents here and separation allowances, also paid here, constitute a very large portion of the monthly war expenditure. The sterling exchange situation has had much to do with bringing about the payment in Canada of so large a portion of the pay of the overseas forces.

As nearly as can be estimated, Canada's present war expenditure in Canada and Britain, including the maintenance of the troops actually at the front, is at the rate of about \$30,000,000 a month, or \$350,000,000 a year. This averages about \$1,000,000 a day and is equivalent to about \$1,000,000 per annum per head, as the total enlistment is about 350,000 men. Of these there are now in Canada about 140,000.

Out of the revenues of the Government for the year it now seems probable that a large amount of the principal of the war expenditure will be paid, as the budgets of 1915 and 1916 are both working out most satisfactorily. The balance of Canada's war expenditure this year will be defrayed partly from the funds of the domestic war loan issued in November last and from the war borrowings.

Newfoundland and Canada.

The Christian ministry cannot settle the policy. It is dependent upon the voters. They, it is said, are much more inclined to favor the merger than they were twenty years ago. Memories of past strife with Ottawa have faded away. Where scars were left there is much better feeling than there used to be. Canada is not so much under suspicion of being pro-United States as she was then. Her record in the "great war" has convinced Newfoundland, as perhaps nothing else could have done, that the Canadian is loyal to London, and to all that city symbolizes in any plan for imperial federation and unification. St. John's wants the closest sort of relations with the financial centres of Montreal and Toronto, so that Newfoundland's resources may be developed. Thus it is that already the press of Canada and of the Colony is busy debating a merger, in which Newfoundland would surrender its autonomy and become a province of a federated dominion.—Christian Science Monitor.

Wool Exhibit

This Exhibit is Being Shown at All The Leading Exhibitions

Through the wool display of the Dominion Live Stock Branch, Ottawa, which was presented at the Calgary Industrial Exhibition, farmers were given a splendid opportunity for obtaining a thorough knowledge of the sheep and wool industry of Canada. It was prepared by T. Reg. Arkell, Chief of the Sheep and Goat Division of the Branch. The attendants in charge are G. McCrimmon, assisted by T. W. Sexsmith.

The object of the exhibit is to explain fully the various classifications and grades, and to show how wool may be handled in such a way as to secure the best advantages to both the producer and buyer. In order to command the highest market prices wool should be presented in a carefully rolled and packed condition and should contain as little foreign matter as possible. Carelessness in the preparation of Canadian wools has resulted in an injury to their reputation upon the markets of the world. Endeavoring to overcome these conditions by aiding the wool growers of Canada to place upon the market a high grade product and also to stimulate an increased interest in Sheep Husbandry, and to further as far as possible this profitable phase of agriculture the Live Stock Branch offers this exhibit to the public.

One of the most interesting and instructive features comprises samples of wool in both the greasy and scoured condition, showing the injurious effects of using insoluble paints, which are difficult to remove, rather than the standard dippini fluids for marking purposes. This case also contains samples of wool that have been tied with binder twine, showing how the sisal fibre becomes incorporated into the wool and the consequent defect this produces in the finished product. The injurious effects of shearing wool while damp, or permitting it to become damp while in the storage are shown, together with the damage caused by the incorporation of straw and chaff into the fleece.

Two large cases contain representative fleeces of the most important breeds of Canadian sheep. In these cases beginners are given an opportunity to compare the wool of the different breeds, and thus become acquainted with the average weight of fleece and quality of wool obtained from each. One large case contains fleeces of Canadian wool representing the different classes as they are graded for the market.

The processes of woolen and worsted manufacture are illustrated by samples representing the intermediate products from the wool in the grease to the finished cloth. This serves to give the public an idea of the types of wool entering into the different classes of fabrics. Although the living specimens are not shown, a number of enlarged photographs of representatives of the different breeds as well as entire flocks are included in the exhibits.

In the propaganda for more and better sheep and their products in Canada, the Dominion Department is furnishing valuable assistance to the sheep growers. It is establishing a plan for wool selling through co-operative associations, by furnishing officials who grade the clip and advise the growers as to the proper methods of handling wool, in order that it may reach the market in the best possible condition. The Department is also offering assistance to "Sheep Breeders' Associations, by supplying them with purebred rams free.

Naval Engineering

British Superiority Shown in the Falkland Fight.

At the Falklands fight it is well known that engineering efficiency contributed in large measure to the glorious and decisive result. Vice-Admiral Sturdee says in his despatch that "Great credit is due to the engineer officers of all ships, several of which exceeded their normal full speed"; and again: "Owing to the excellent and strenuous efforts of the engine room department, the Kent was able to get within range of the Nurnberg." We have heard from Captain Allen, of H.M.S. Kent, how his engineers and stokers labored like supermen to drive the engines at their utmost speed, and what brilliant result crowned their effort. Here was a comparatively old ship, launched fourteen years before, and designed only for a speed of 23 knots, actually reaching 25 knots and maintaining that pace until she drew within gun range of a German cruiser which on paper was nearly two knots faster, and ought to have outstripped her pursuer, with ease. Here, if anywhere, was a grim struggle between British and German skill, thews and determination, and the British won hands down. The exploit of the Kent will always remain a golden page in the annals of naval engineering.

The "one-gallus" customer drifted into a country store in Arkansas. "Bime a nickel's worth of asafetida," he drawled. The clerk poured it out and pushed it across the counter. "Charge it," said the customer. "What's your name?" asked the clerk. "Honeyfuckle." "Take it for nothing," said the shopman. "I wouldn't write 'asafetida' and Honeyfuckle for five cents."

"Scribbles is a Freethinker, is he not?" "Well, no editor will give him anything for his thoughts."

The Control of Weeds

There is No Easy Way to Get the Best of Weeds

Weeds are the robbers of the plant world. They creep into the fields and rob the plants of moisture, light and plant food.

They often crowd out good clovers and grasses in our meadows and pastures.

Every farm boy should learn the names and habits of all the common weeds. Whenever one is found that looks as if it might prove mischievous it should be promptly identified. If nobody on the farm can do so, it should be sent away either to the Dominion Agricultural Department at Ottawa, or to the Agricultural Department of the Family Herald for identification and information concerning its control.

Among the commonest corn field weeds is the grassy pest known as foxtail. It is a kind of wild millet, which grows from seed and lives only one year.

It is not a serious weed except when wet weather in June prevents the corn from being cultivated.

Smart weed has much the same habits as foxtail. Like foxtail, too, it is a serious weed in wet cornfields and gardens.

Most of the common weeds which infest cultivated crops live only one year. They produce lots of seed; these live long enough in the ground so that even after four or five years of meadow or pasture they are still liable to do damage to cultivated crops.

There is no easy way to get the best of weeds. The crops should be kept as clean as they conveniently can. The land hoe must be used as a cultivator cannot be depended upon to destroy all the weeds. The Dutch or push hoe is an invaluable article for this purpose.

In some sections the weeds which live from year to year and spread by underground rootstocks as well as seeds are troublesome. Quack grass, Canada thistle, horse-nettle, and morning glory are the worst weeds of this type. These pests have about ten times as much light in them as the common annual weeds.

If they are cut off at the surface of the ground they come up again and again. But if you keep at it long enough, you can kill them. When these weeds are in corn land the only thing to do is to cultivate frequently and then hand hoe several times. It really takes too much work to get the best of this kind of weed in corn. A better scheme oftentimes is to put such land in alfalfa or pasture. Frequent moving is hard on them.

Pastures and meadows have weeds which generally do not bother corn. Sorrel, dock, ragweed, and buckhorn are the common weeds of this type. In alfalfa blue grass is a bad weed. Most pasture and meadow weeds live over year after year.

A Menace to Britain

The Great Naval Prize of The War is Heligoland

For both Germany and Great Britain, the fortified island of Heligoland is the most important single point of naval attack by Great Britain and of naval defence by Germany. Situated well out in the North Sea, nearly thirty miles from the mouth of the Kiel Canal, it is a standing menace to British fleets and a potent defence to German squadrons. But for the existence of this naval outpost the German naval raids on the British coast would have been more difficult, more perilous, and less effective; on the other hand, but for its existence the celebrated tight forced months ago by Admiral Beatty would have been very much more disastrous than it was to the German fleet opposed to his own.

It is not calculated to soothe British chagrin on this subject to recall that a generation ago Heligoland, which had never been fortified during seventy years of British ownership and occupation, was, after its good-natured and easy-going transfer to Germany speedily converted at great expense into a strong fortress and an up-to-date naval station. All the naval battles, great and small, fought during this war, go to show not merely the importance of Heligoland for both attack and defence, but also the necessity of its destruction as a naval base.

Whatever else she may be able to claim in the way of naval trophies or naval achievements, Britain cannot afford to let Heligoland remain as a menace it is to her naval supremacy. She never fortified it herself, and if she had suspected the use to which it has been put, not even the cynically good-natured Marquis of Salisbury would have consented to its conveyance to Germany. Britain has, in this as in other ways, suffered heavy penalties for lack of suspiciousness. For this she may well be pardoned on ethical grounds, but if she allows Germany to retain the fortified naval base of Heligoland after the war she will be running a risk that no nation with the power to avoid it ought to run. The dismantling and destruction of the fortress of Heligoland should be one of the British conditions of peace.—Toronto Globe.

"Scribbles is a Freethinker, is he not?"

"Well, no editor will give him anything for his thoughts."

CHEW "PAY ROLL" TOBACCO

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10 CENTS PER PLUG

LADY URSULA'S HUSBAND

—BY— FLORENCE WARDEN

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TORONTO

(Continued)

He was overwhelmed with questions, and found it at first quite impossible to get a few words with his wife, who was on thorns to hear what steps he had taken towards the recovery of her pearls.

The poor man got quite confused under the bombardment.

"Look here," he said at last, after he had vainly tried to make the younger and more vociferous members of the party understand that he knew nothing about the absentees and their reasons for staying in town, "I really can't answer everybody at once. And I can't answer any questions about the other two fellows. All I know is that when we got to Euston, Payne disappeared like a rabbit popping into a hole, and that Eastling was with me one moment and gone the next."

"I say," said Hugo, trying to drag his brother-in-law out of the throng, "I want to know whether you've done anything in the matter of the pearls. It's got to my mother's ears now, and we've had a dreadful scene. Mamie told me all about it and we tried to keep it quiet, but it was no use. The story spread like wildfire."

By this time Mrs. Oare-Jackson, who was indeed in a state of acute distress about the loss of the pearls, less on account of the value of the jewels than because of the unpleasant feeling caused by the mystery surrounding the loss, had come up, and instinctively the rest of the party fell away, so that their hostess, her son, daughter, and son-in-law were able to discuss the affair together.

"I want to see my solicitor," explained Finchden, "and he told me to ask Mr. Jackson whether he would care to have a detective sent down to the house."

There was a strongly marked difference of opinion about this measure, and it was finally decided that the matter should be referred to Mr. Jackson himself.

In the meantime it was getting late and the carriages and cars were ready to take the party to the nearest town, where the great meeting was to be held.

Lady Ursula, who was uneasy at her husband's absence, would have liked to stay at home, but her wishes were overruled and she had to take the seat on the platform which had been assigned to her.

She found herself sitting next to a tall, handsome lady, with dark eyes and silver-white hair—a woman of such striking personality that she was attracted and interested, even before she learned that the white-haired lady was Lady Creslow.

The attraction appeared to be mutual, for presently the white-haired lady got someone to introduce her to Lady Ursula, and during the half-hour's waiting which preceded the arrival of the Conservative candidate the two ladies got into animated conversation.

After explaining that she had come from a long distance in order to be present at the meeting, Lady Creslow asked whether Lady Ursula was living in the neighborhood.

"I am staying at Oare Court with Mr. and Mrs. Jackson, friends of my husband's," replied Lady Ursula.

"Indeed! Then I feel very much inclined to accept the invitation they have most kindly given me to spend the night there," said Lady Creslow. "Then you and I would have an opportunity of becoming better acquainted," she added with a smile.

"I hope you will come," said Lady Ursula.

And then she looked at the white-haired woman with the dark eyes, with an interest and curiosity which she herself could scarcely understand. What was there about this lady, her face, her voice, which recalled vague memories which she could not disentangle?

Again and again, in the course of the evening amid the excitement of the meeting, Lady Ursula found her attention wandering from political platitudes to a topic of deeper interest to her: what was there in Lady Creslow which made her so supremely fascinating?

The two ladies, of deliberate purpose, got into the same car on their way to Oare Court, and during the drive they began to exchange confidences.

The elder lady recalled the political meetings she had attended in

earlier days, when her own politics had been kept in the background by the fact that her husband was a Whig.

"We never let our divergent views interfere with our good fellowship," added she with a smile. "And now that he is paralysed and unable to attend such gatherings himself he is interested to hear what goes on. While recent developments have made him come over to the side of—well, in fact, to the right side," she added with a humorous laugh.

Lady Ursula confessed that politics did not greatly interest her.

"I was there tonight," she said, "because my husband wished it."

"He is an ardent politician then?" asked Lady Creslow.

"I don't know that he is, but he takes more interest in these things than I do, though he says his father was a Whig," she added.

"Well, the old Whigs are among the Conservatives now," said Lady Creslow. "Perhaps you think it strange that a woman of my age should be so ardent still; but I am in the exceptional position of having to perform duties which in the ordinary course fall upon the male members of a family. My husband is an invalid, my eldest son is mentally unbalanced as the result of an accident, and my second son is—"

She paused, and Lady Ursula watched her narrowly, for on the handsome old face there had suddenly appeared lines indicative of grave distress.

"Well, I hardly like to speak of him," she ended sadly.

Lady Ursula felt her heart go out to this woman, who, with cares so grave and deep, could yet take her place in the world and bear the duties of a great position so manfully.

"Dead?" she asked softly, tenderly.

Lady Creslow shook her head.

"Not that I know of," she said, in a measured, solemn voice. "I suppose some women, mothers of sons like him, might say: 'Better that he were!' But I can't do that, even now."

Conscious of being in the presence of a heartfelt grief, and drawn by a mysterious interest in a story which touched her to the quick, Lady Ursula leaned towards the elder lady and said:

"You mean that he is unworthy, but—that you love him still?"

Lady Creslow was startled.

"Yes," she said. "That is so. You understand, then? Have you ever felt anything like that?"

Lady Ursula shook her head.

"No, no," she said, hoarsely.

But Lady Creslow put out her gloved hand and pressed the arm of the younger woman as if she had given a different answer.

"At any rate," she said gently, "you can never have felt the pang of being mother of a son who would stick at nothing in pursuit of his own selfish pleasures, who would commit forgery—"

"Forgery!" echoed Lady Ursula, sitting erect.

"Theft even; who would bring disgrace upon his family, who would not have shrunk from bringing ruin, too, if that had been possible."

Lady Ursula listened with burning ears.

"Do you mean that he had to be prosecuted?"

"No. We avoided that. But at a sacrifice, as you may guess. He was forgiven, and he shined again. In the end there was only one course left: he was expropriated. I don't know," she added in a lower voice, "whether he is alive or dead."

"And you can never forgive him?"

Lady Ursula softly.

Lady Creslow hesitated, and then said, in a low voice—

"I wish I could. And I sometimes hope, pray, that some day I may. I was unprincipled, selfish, criminal; but I can never believe that he was wholly bad at heart. There was a pause, and she added, in a brisker tone: "But you will think me a foolish old woman for saying that. It is not the fashion to be merciful, or to believe the best."

"Isn't it?" said Lady Ursula, in a hoarse, quivering voice. "Well, then, let us pray that we may be able to keep out of the fashion."

(To Be Continued.)

Will China Come Back?

Wu Ting-Fang, former Minister to United States, who is hopeful of living till he is 150 years of age—he is now about 80—has just expounded at some length his views on the drastic events that are almost reshaping the map of China at the present hour.

He is not disquieted. "The coming generation," he says, "will do wonders for China. When the young men once take the reins they will achieve great things. They will change the old thoughts, and treat China with some sun and fresh air. Many of our young men are being educated abroad, especially in America. They can bring back all branches of technical and mechanical and political science, and with this background they must force China into a place among modern nations. The whole future rests on the young men."

Even lettuce that has wilted to a sorry state will revive wonderfully if subjected to a few hours of such treatment. To purify greens that are to be eaten raw, use a pinch of boric acid powder in the water in which they are washed.

Tomatoes picked when just ripe and firm and attached to the stems will keep almost indefinitely, with no noticeable loss of freshness, if covered with brine made by dissolving a teaspoon of salt in a gallon of pure fresh water.

Ancient Armor Revived.

French poilus may soon fight in ancient armor. The success of the new steel helmet in reducing fatal wounds has started a movement in Paris to protect the throat, cheeks, shoulders and heart region by steel plates capable of turning a bullet.

Dog That Won the V. C.

Jack, the Famous Pet of the Guards, Is Honored.

One of the most famous regimental pets that ever lived was "Jack," who was found, when a poor little puppy, by a sentry outside St. James' Palace. Snow was on the ground at the time, and the dog had evidently been ill-treated, so the sentry, touched, picked it up and fed it. The dog eventually became very much attached to the sentry, whose regiment, the Scots Guards, adopted the animal as a pet.

Jack went all through the Crimean War, fighting tooth and nail by the side of his master and once going so far as to save his life. One of the enemy came at the erstwhile sentry with his gun clubbed but Jack went for him! Sad to relate, however, Jack's master was killed at Inkerman. When the regiment came home Queen Victoria was so touched by the story that she had a miniature Victoria Cross made, which she presented to the gallant little animal, together with the Crimean medals.

The War's History

How Much Do We Know About the Great Struggle.

How much do we know about the war we imagine ourselves to be seeing? If we could read now the history which will be published 50 years hence, we might not be able to recognize the story. It may minimize or leave out many of the things which seem to us now to be the most important and dwell on events we have not even heard of. In this age of light, much of the war is being fought in the dark.

The Marquis of Crewe, on July 20, 1916, tells the House of Lords for the first time that from December, 1914, to September, 1915, war was going on upon the northwestern frontier of India; that in that time there were no less than seven separate attacks, "some of a very formidable character." A mere attack of unorganized and ill-armed tribesmen could not be "formidable" to the government of India. What has been going on there? The danger must be over, or the government, which concealed it so successfully, would not admit it now in this way. It must have been a "formidable" danger indeed when no hint of it was allowed to leak out to a nation which was permitted to learn of the failure in the Dardanelles campaign and the disaster in Mesopotamia. It is plain to see that though we, the contemporaries, know nothing of the war in India of 1914-15, our children will be devoting much attention to it in their study of history in school.

A matter of much less significance, but illustrating our contemporary ignorance, too, is that of the postcard received by the American Board from a missionary nurse in Turkey—apparently a mere note of greeting, but containing mysterious references to one verse in the Book of Job and one in the Psalms. On looking up the references the fact is revealed—cholera is raging and famine is at hand. The ingenious nurse smuggled the fact past the Turkish censor on the postcard. Hitherto the world has remained in ignorance of it—and of how much else that is going on in Turkey we have no idea, for that country has been masked from us for months. As to Persia, our knowledge of the important events that have been taking place there is practically at zero. If we could have a glimpse at the school histories—and the school geographies, too—of 1936, we should probably be amazed to find what momentous things can be done in this age of light without the world even hearing of them.—New York Times.

Vegetables Keep Fresh.

Lettuce, parsley and all other green things may be kept deliciously fresh if first washed in cold water, shaken and then packed in a tin pail that has a very tight cover, so that the air may not penetrate to them, and set in a cool place. In the case of lettuce, when the cover is removed the leaves will pop up and you will find them as crisp and fresh as if they had just come from the garden.

Even lettuce that has wilted to a sorry state will revive wonderfully if subjected to a few hours of such treatment. To purify greens that are to be eaten raw, use a pinch of boric acid powder in the water in which they are washed.

Tomatoes picked when just ripe and firm and attached to the stems will keep almost indefinitely, with no noticeable loss of freshness, if covered with brine made by dissolving a teaspoon of salt in a gallon of pure fresh water.

Ancient Armor Revived.

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Tommy's French Bride

How Naturally Entente Marriage Alliances Are Fostered.

Frederick Palmer writes from the British headquarters in France: One of the results of the presence of the British army in France is that a good many British soldiers will take French wives home with them. The difference in language, far from being a bar is an accessory. Mr. Atkins teaches Miss France English and Miss France teaches Mr. Atkins French. There is plenty of leisure for the courtship to develop. Frequently British battalions remain in the same section for months on end. When the men have done their shift in the trenches they return "in rest" as the saying goes to the same villages where they were before. Usually they have quarters in French houses, in a sense they become members of the community.

With the French men folk away, Mr. Atkins lends a hand with any heavy work that requires a man's strength. Only today the correspondents saw a British soldier driving a harrow. A feminine hand does some sewing or cooking for him in return. The romantic atmosphere is not lacking. When the Briton says "au revoir" to his sweetheart and starts for the trenches he may never come back and he is going to fight for France. On Sunday afternoon the girls are out in their best frocks, as they are everywhere else in the world, and walking with them along the roads and lanes are men in khaki. Their conversation is a mixture of French and English. It is not romance alone that leads the Briton to marry in France. He has learned to admire the thrift and cleverness of the French woman and her industry in taking the place of her fathers and brothers who are at the front.

While London Laughs

The Poor Are Economizing While the Rich Indulge in Extravagances.

We are told in these war times we must "economize"; we must do without luxuries; we must cut down expenses, and save all we possibly can—not only to help in the carrying on of the war to a victorious finish, but also in the event of possible pinching days to come. This is sound and wise advice on the part of our parental government, but how is it followed? The very poor are economizing—because they must; but the rich? As a plain matter of fact London never gave itself over to a wilder, wickeder orgy of folly, fashion, reckless extravagance and easy morality than at the present moment. With battle, murder and sudden death in the very air, never were the expensive restaurants more crowded; never was more money wasted on needless delicacies of food—and never was there a more absurd and fantastical riot of outlandish and immodest clothing among women than may be seen at any "smart set" gathering held for such "charity" as truly "covers a multitude of sins." It is bewildering and amusing; but there is something terrible about it, too! Terrible—because the eating, drinking, dancing, gambling section of London society strikes a sharply discordant note against the fighting, bleeding, tortured, suffocating, dying thousands of human beings who, but a short distance away across Channel are being slaughtered—while London laughs!—Marie Corelli.

Khaki-Clad Figure in the Top Buggy

The boy in khaki.

"With the girl beside him.

"On the seat of a covered buggy,

"And the horse travelling through the light of summer Sunday evening."

The boy is home on his last leave before the battalion goes overseas. The boy and the girl in the top buggy go over the remembered road to the old church and home again.

The boy in khaki in the top buggy is a splendid and heroic figure—may God bless him and keep him and bring him back to the girl, to the old home, the old road, the old church, and all the summer beauty of the fairest land on earth—the land for whose sake the boy goes to battle, wounds or death.—Toronto Telegram.

Farm Live Stock in Canada.

It is estimated by the Census and Statistics Office, Ottawa, that the numbers of farm live stock in Canada on June 30 were as follows: Horses, 2,990,635; milch cows, 2,603,345; other cattle, 3,826,519; sheep, 1,965,101; swine, 2,814,672. As compared with 1915, these figures represent decreases of horses by 5,464; of milch cows by 63,501; of sheep by 73,561, and of swine by 297,228; but an increase of "other cattle" by 427,364. The decreases apply principally to Eastern Canada; in the West all descriptions show increases over last year except swine in all three Provinces and "other cattle" in Manitoba.

With the Boy Scouts

Training the Youth of Our Land to Become Efficient Citizens.

The preparation of the boy today for the financial and commercial war of the future is a subject which presents itself to leaders of thought in every civilized country. The spoils of the economic war will go to those countries best equipped with health and physique, common sense, good morals, energy, ability and education. "Our energies," says Sir Robert Baden-Powell, "should be concentrated on training the rising generation to the fullest possible extent in individual character, technical efficiency and physical health. With this foundation they make efficient citizens and equally, if need be, the most efficient soldiers." The Boy Scout movement is performing that service in a remarkably efficient way. The Boy Scout is taught to be a healthy man, a gentleman, and when right needs the assistance of might, the muscle is available, too.

A Scout's duty and promise is to help other people at all times. Some Scouts, in fact most Scouts, will go out of their way to fulfil this promise. A very interesting story, which is to the point, is told of a Boy Scout at Southampton, England. An officer embarking for the front had no time to make some purchases which he had meant to in the town. He gave a considerable sum of money and a list of commissions to a Boy Scout serving under the embarkation officer, but the ship sailed before the Scout had returned. The officer thought that that meant "good-bye" to both money and purchases. The Scout, however, had the ship signalled so that it was to stop in Southampton Water; he commandeered the Port Officer's launch and delivered the goods and the change. When offered a tip, he said: "Sorry, sir; on duty."

A prominent statesman once remarked that whatever pessimists might say of our Empire, there is undoubtedly creeping into it a desire to do, each of us, something that counts. And there is plenty of opportunity. In the Scout movement there are many openings for such service. Whatever his age or his infirmity, whatever his standing or his inability to find time, there is an opening for every man in Scouting. It may be as a commissioner to administer a district, or as an instructor to those boys wishing to qualify for the many proficiency badges, or as an occasional evening visitor to a troop. "It is a grand work and sporting work by which you can leave your mark behind you in the shape of lives saved for the individual as well as for the nation," declared our statesman.

The character of the Boy Scouts movement will be best understood by a glance at the "promise" exacted of each boy as he becomes a member: "I promise on my honor, first, to be loyal to God and to the King; second, to try to do a good turn daily to other people; and third, to obey the Scout law." He is accepted by the Scoutmaster, who says: "I trust you, on your honor, to keep this promise. You are now one of the great brotherhood of Scouts." At the very outset the boy is placed upon his honor, the strongest sentiment in the heart of a healthy boy. His manliness is appealed to and properly approached, a boy's manliness seldom fails. He is treated as a man, and the result almost invariably is that he acts as a man. This is one of the great lessons taught by the Boy Scout movement to both parents and teachers. The Boy Scouts in Great Britain are at present regarded as about as necessary a part of the war as are the regular soldiers. It has been demonstrated already in the history of this movement that Boy Scouts make the best soldiers, as many of those who began as Scouts are now fighting the Empire's battles in Europe, and above all it has been demonstrated that in fulfilment of their initiatory promise they become good citizens, loyal to God and the King, and doing good to their fellow-men.

King George's Memory.

King George's wonderful memory for faces was again demonstrated on a trip through the accident ward of a great hospital. Two years before on a visit to the same hospital he talked to a patient with a broken leg. "This time he recognized the same man," "You were here last time I came," said the King "but you were in that bed over there."

"Yes, your Majesty," replied the man, "it's the other leg this time."

A Tall Order.

An old Highland sergeant was going his rounds in the barracks one night to see that all lights were out. Coming to a room where he thought he saw a light shining, he roared out, "Pit oot that licht there!"

One of the men shouted back, "It's the mune sergeant!"

Not hearing very well, the sergeant cried in return, "I dinna care a brass button what it is! Pit it oot!"

FLEET FOOT SHOES
for Playful Children
NOTHING BETTER FOR SUMMER WEAR
Worn by Every Member of the Family



GOLD WATCH FREE
A Real Lever Simulation.
In this puzzle you see four lines of letters. Fill in the missing letters so that each line spells a well-known town in the world. A magnificent watch, Lady's or Gent's (guaranteed five years), will be sent free of charge to readers of this paper who solve this puzzle and conform to our one condition. It costs you nothing to try. Send your answer together with stamp, that we may send you result. All failing to do this will be disqualified. **SEND NOW!**
"BARGAIN" WATCH CO. (400 Dept.), 89, Cornhill St. London, N.



The Lights Of 65 Years Ago
Are still doing duty in the shape of
Eddy's Matches

Sixty-five years ago the first Canadian-made Matches were made at Hull by Eddy and since that time, for materials and striking qualities, Eddy's have been the acknowledged best.

When Buying Matches Specify "Eddy's."

Holland's Help To Belgians

Excellent Work Being Done in Looking After Refugees.

Holland is certainly casting bread upon the waters. In addition to the sum of \$5,000,000 supplied Belgian refugees through donation, \$5,000,000 has been contributed by the Dutch government. Two million dollars have been voted for the coming year and unless peace comes soon one million more will probably be granted. The Belgian government made an offer of reimbursement which Holland declines. The refugee camps, under control of the government, are well organized and have churches, schools, shops and post-offices.

The refugees are not compelled to work, but a small wage is offered as an inducement to do so, and they are employed in constructing small wooden houses which can be used now and readily removed to Belgium after the war.

Excellent educational facilities are offered under the direction of the Dutch-Belgian commission. 50 primary schools have been established, with 4,500 scholars, certified Belgian teachers being employed.

Holland is playing the part of a real neutral—a noble humanitarian part. She will emerge from the European holocaust beloved of all her neighbors.

Which is another forceful argument for woman's rule.—Cleveland Press.

Unwittingly Kind.

Cholly Ayres: Yes, since the Parkers lost their money I have stopped calling there.

Miss Keen: That is very kind of you. It ought to cheer them up a whole lot.

When Your Eyes Need Care

Use MURINE Eye Medicine. No Smarting—Feels Fine—Acts Quickly. Try it for Red, Weak, Sore Eyes and Granulated Eyelids. Murine is compounded by our Oculists—not a "Patent Medicine"—but used in successful Physicians' Practices for many years. Now dedicated to the Public and sold by Druggists at 50c per Bottle. Murine Eye Salve in Aseptic Tubes, 1c and 50c. Write for the Eye Free. Murine Eye Remedy Company, Chicago, Adv.

W. N. U. 1119

World's Potato Crop

Germany Leads in Total Yield for Year of 1914.

The world's potato crop in 1914 covered 30,000,000 acres, giving a yield of 4,375,000,000 bushels.

Of the total acreage Russia had 9,000,000 and Germany 8,367,000. Germany led in total yield, however, with 1,674,000 bushels, against less than one billion for Russia. France had half a billion bushels, and the United States 405,000,000.

In yield per acre, Norway came first with an average of 247 1-2 bushels; Great Britain and Ireland second with 241, France third with 230, Holland fourth with 223, and Germany fifth with 200. The average for Canada was 180, and for the United States 109.

In Germany, which produces well over one-third of the world's potato crop, only 28 per cent. of the yield is used for human food in normal years. Forty per cent. of the total is fed direct to animals, 100,000,000 bushels are used in the making of alcohol, and 50,000,000 bushels are utilized in the manufacture of starch and allied products.

In Japan a start has also been made in the manufacture of starch from potatoes in a large way, the output for 1914-15 being 35,500,000 pounds.

Good-bye to Asthma. Persons suffering from that extremely trying trouble known as asthma know what it is to long with all their hearts for escape as from a tyrant. Never do they know when an attack may come and they know that to struggle unaided is vain. With Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy at hand, however, they can say good-bye to their enemy and enjoy life again. It helps at once.

Grain Smut

Treating Seed Grain for Smut Is a Good Practice.

When grain first heads out is the best time to observe the amount of smut in it.

The smuts of grain are carried from year to year in the spores of smut either on the surface or within the kernels of grain. If a head of smutted grain is observed in the field and one takes pains to trace the head down to the plant from which it comes and pulls up the whole plant, he will find that all of the heads coming from that plant are smutty, and consequently will not produce grain.

Throughout the West, there is a loss usually of from one dollar and upward per acre of grain due to the effects of smut.

Practically every particle of this smut could be controlled by treating the seed grain. Every farmer knows how to treat seed grain for smut, or he can find out very easily. The cost of treatment, labor and material included, will normally be less than five cents per acre.

We know of no other investment that will return as large a profit. We are sure that more farmers would treat for smut if they would take the trouble to examine their grain fields when they are heading out and actually make a count of the smutted heads in a given area.

A good way to do this is to drop a barrel hoop down in a grain field and count all the stalks of grain within the hoop, and then count the number of smutted heads. If one does not actually look for smut he may pass through a field every day in which there is as much as ten to fifteen per cent. of smutted heads and never notice them.

A Standard Medicine.—Parmelee's Vegetable Pills, compounded of entirely vegetable substances known to have a revivifying and salutary effect upon the digestive organs, have through years of use attained so eminent a position that they rank as a standard medicine. The ailing should remember this. Simple in their composition, they can be assimilated by the weakest stomach and are certain to have a healthful and agreeable effect on the sluggish digestive organs.

English Stock Breeding and the War. Notwithstanding the war, British pure-bred stock is still being sent to all parts of the world. A shipment of Yorkshires was recently made from an English herd to a Russian estate. A Berkshire boar exported to South Africa a short time ago has obtained the medal for the best animal of his breed in the new commonwealth. A shipment of Oxford rams was recently bought on Chilean account.

Farmer and Stock Breeder, from which these facts are taken says that English breeders are already preparing for the larger trade with France that is expected to follow after the war. The French demand for breeding sheep is expected to be especially large. French authorities say that at the conclusion of hostilities there will be a large extension of the area of pasture land in France, and that the breeding of sheep will be greatly increased. There is little doubt, says Farmer and Stock Breeder that there are several English breeds which would produce a distinct improvement among the local breeds of France and Russia.

Tattered Tim: I've been trampin' four years, ma'am, an' it's all 'cause I heard the doctors recommend walkin as the best exercise.

Mrs. Prim: Well, the doctors are right. Walk along.

GOOD DIGESTION A SOURCE OF HEALTH

When the Stomach Is Out of Order the Whole System Suffers.

Indigestion is one of the most distressing maladies afflicting mankind. When the stomach is unable to perform the work nature calls for, the result is severe pains after eating, nausea, heartburn, fluttering of the heart, sick headache, and often a loathing for food, though the sufferer is really half starved. People with poor digestion, too, frequently try all sorts of experiments to aid the process of digestion, but there is only one way in which the trouble can actually be cured, that is through the blood. That is why the tonic treatment with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cures even the most obstinate cases of indigestion. They make rich, red blood that strengthens the stomach and the nerves, thus enabling it to do its work. The process is simple, but the result means good appetite and increased health and pleasure in life. In proof of these statements, Mrs. Albert Hall, Sonya, Ont., says: "I have used Dr. Williams' Pink Pills with wonderful results. For two years I was a great sufferer from indigestion, which almost made me a physical wreck. At times my sufferings were so great that I was unable to attend to my household duties. I had smothering spells at times and was afraid to lie down to rest. After every meal, no matter how sparingly I ate, I suffered great distress. I tried several doctors but their medicine was of no avail. I saw Dr. Williams' Pink Pills advertised to cure this trouble and decided to try them. I had not been taking them long when I felt somewhat improved. This improvement continued and after taking ten boxes I could eat and digest all kinds of food and felt better than I had done for years. You may be sure I am very grateful for the wonderful relief these pills have given me. I know they are also a cure for anemic sufferers, as an intimate friend of mine was badly affected with this trouble, and after taking several boxes she was entirely cured."

You can get these pills through any dealer in medicine or by mail, post paid, at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Big Change Coming.

If we are to face with any confidence the tremendous transition from war to peace conditions it is essential that we should realize, and be satisfied that those in authority have realized, that things are becoming new. The ordeal through which Europe has passed has swept the old Europe away. We are emerging on to a wider stage, horizons have broadened out and ideals been purified. Men who have been content with cramped and degrading social conditions will be content with them no longer. We are ready for change, and the change can only be effected by the co-operation and the united effort of the people as a whole. — London Daily News.

Catarrhal Deafness Cannot be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure catarrhal deafness, and that is by a constitutional remedy. Catarrhal Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result. Unless the inflammation can be reduced and this tube restored to its normal condition hearing will be destroyed forever. Many cases of deafness are caused by catarrh, which is an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure acts directly on the mucous surfaces of the system.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Catarrhal Deafness that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Circulars free. All Druggists, 75c.

J. E. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

The Fight for Talcum Hill

Women Say That They Would Enlist if Needed.

From a war despatch of the future:

Five times that day had the Cold-cream Fusiliers charged Talcum Hill, only to be repulsed by the heroic defence of the Powder Puff Guards. On each occasion the Fusiliers had been aided by a chintz curtain of fire from the Organdy Light Artillery, but this had not sufficed. Five miles away, in Tea House Headquarters, Gen. Rouge prepared her new plan of battle. She reorganized her remaining forces, brought up the Whalebone Corsetiers, sent new instructions to her subordinates, and made ready for a flounce movement.

Shortly it began. Under a pall of smoke from the Organdy guns and the Tortoise shelling of the Barrette mortars, the Fusiliers took up their course. Distant from them, and at an angle, there went forward the Lisle Foot soldiers, while from above there came a bomb shower under the auspices of the Georgette crepe hangers.

Several times it looked as if the Fusiliers and their allied sisters must fail, but they weathered the drilling fire from Talcum Hill, swept across the approaches to it, closed in and caught the defenders as if between the blades of a pair of manieure scissors. They fought their way up the embankment, renewed their efforts, and swarmed over the parapet, shouting their cry of victory: "Cerise! Cerise!"—Saskatoon Star.

Air Fighting

Aerial Warfare as it Occurs at the Front Day by Day.

We obtain a glimpse into the actualities of aerial warfare as it occurs day by day above the lines of the Allies and those of their enemy, in the following account of a correspondent:

Lieut. D., with Lieut. E., while on artillery duty, attacked a hostile machine near Laventie. Fire was opened at about 300 yards, but at this moment Lieut. D. was attacked by a Fokker from above and behind. The Fokker dived to within forty yards, when Lieut. D. swerved slightly to avoid the enemy's fire. Lieut. E. then attacked the Fokker at point-blank range. The Fokker banked over to the left, and something which looked like a box fell out. The machine then rose, dived, and was last seen spiralling down close to earth. From other sources it is reported that the Fokker was seen to fall to earth at the northeast corner of Bois de Biez.

A machine, Pilot Lieut. U. and Observer Corp'l V., when patrolling over Amay at about 9 p.m., attacked three Fokkers, seen behind the enemy's lines. One of the latter went off. The remaining two made for Lens, towards another British machine, which they attacked. Lieut. U. followed and joined in the fight, diving on to one of the attacking Fokkers, which turned away and dived perpendicularly. It was seen by an anti-aircraft battery to fall to the ground. When Lieut. U. turned again the other British machine and Fokker had disappeared. The British machine is missing and is reported to have landed in the enemy's lines.

Get More Vim! Renew Your Strength!

If you are tired, nervous, sleepless, have headaches and languor, you need Dr. Hamilton's Pills; they tone the stomach, assist digestion, brace you up at once. Taken at night—you're well by morning. Sickness and tired feeling disappear instantly. Vim, spirits, hearty health, all the joys of life come to everyone that uses Dr. Hamilton's Pills. No medicine so satisfactory. Get Dr. Hamilton's Pills today, 25c per box at all dealers.

Small Breakage.

A beginner on a brand-new golf course in the southwest of London was having a particularly trying experience on a hole laid across a well-meaning but exasperating plowed field. When he did not miss the ball he hit the ground behind it. His caddy, summing up the position with his cold, professional eye, remarked to his companion: "My word! It wouldn't cost him much if he was playin' with new-laid eggs!" — Tit-Bits.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, Etc.

Ecclesiastical Dues Enforced.

"I canna get over it," a Scotch farmer remarked to his wife. "I put a two-shillin' piece in the plate at the kirk this morning instead o' ma usual penny."

The headle had noticed the mistake, and in silence he allowed the farmer to miss the plate for twenty-three consecutive Sundays.

On the twenty-fourth Sunday the farmer again ignored the plate, but the old headle stretched the ladle in front of him, and, in a loud, tragic whisper, hoarsely said:

"Your time's up, noo, Sandy." — Chicago News.

As a vermifuge there is nothing so potent as Mother Graves' Worm Expeller, and it can be given to the most delicate child without fear of injury to the constitution.

Prices of Dairy Cattle in New York

One of the best grade dairy herds in Otsego County, N.Y., was, says The American Agriculturist, sold by auction at an average of \$82.50, one cow selling up to \$133. At four auctions held in one week in Chenango and Delaware counties the average price realized was \$65. Single sales of picked cows are frequently made at \$100.

Why not call the new shade of red dye brought over from Germany by the Deutschland "Lustania crimson," or "Arabie scarlet"?—Boston Transcript.

NO ALUM MAGIC READ LABEL BAKING POWDER

Threshermen and Weeds Act

Manitoba Weeds Commission Takes Action to Safeguard Farmers

The Manitoba Weeds Commission is busy sending out from its office placards to be posted on threshing machines setting forth Sec. 7 of the revised Provincial Weeds Act. This section is of great interest not only to threshermen, but also to farmers. Its four sub-sections provide as follows:

"(1) It shall be the duty of every person owning or operating a threshing machine immediately after completing the threshing of grain at each and every point of working, to clean, or cause to be cleaned, the said machine, together with all wagons and other outfits used in connection with such threshing, so that seeds of noxious weeds shall not be carried to or on the way to next place of threshing by the said threshing outfit.

"(2) Any person not complying with the provisions of this section shall be liable to a penalty of not less than twenty-five dollars nor more than one hundred dollars, and in default of payment to one month's imprisonment."

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

The Price of Wheat.

The depression in the price of wheat, coupled with reports of large acreages in other countries, is causing the American farmer much concern. But experts say he need not worry. A study of wheat prices during and following wars of the last 200 years has shown that almost without exception the highest price has been reached after the end of the struggle instead of during its progress.—Washington Herald.

No Greater Example.

Every one of these British soldiers who have taken the first German line are volunteers, for, of course, no man called up by conscription is yet at the front. Is there in history a greater example of noble manliness in a people than this volunteer army of millions of men? — Evenements, Paris.

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THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY, N.1 N.2 N.3. THERAPION
Used in French Hospitals with 25 YEARS OF CURES CHRONIC WOUNDS, LOST VOICE, & VIN RINDY, BLANDER, DISEASES, ELOOD, FORGON, PILLS, EITHER NO DRUGGISTS OF MAIL \$1. POST 4 CTS. CHICAGO CO. 91 BERNARD ST. NEW YORK. LYMAN BROS. TORONTO. WRITE FOR FREE BOOK TO DR. LE CLERC MED. CO. HAVESLOCK RD. HAMPSHIRE, ENGLAND. TRY NEW REMEDY THERAPION. EASY TO TAKE. SAFE AND LASTING CURE. SEE THAT TRADE MARKED WORD "THERAPION" IS ON UNIT. GOVT. STAMP AFFIXED TO ALL GENUINE PACKETS.

Cook's Cotton Root Compound.
A safe, reliable regulating medicine. Sold in three degrees of strength. No. 1, \$1; No. 2, \$3; No. 3, \$5 per box. Sold by all druggists, or sent prepaid in plain package on receipt of price. Free pamphlet. Address: **THE COOK MEDICINE CO.** TORONTO, ONT. (Formerly Walker).

TYPHOID is no more necessary than Smallpox. Army experience has demonstrated the almost miraculous efficacy of Antityphoid Vaccination. Be vaccinated NOW by your physician, you and your family. It is more vital than house insurance. Ask your physician, druggist, or send for "Have you had Typhoid?" telling of Typhoid Vaccine, results from us, and danger from Typhoid Carriers. **THE CUTLER LABORATORY, BURLINGTON, CAL.** PRODUCING VACCINE & SERUMS UNDER U.S. GOV. LICENSE.

ARLINGTON

WATERPROOF COLLARS AND CUFFS

Something better than linen and big laundry bills. Wash it with soap and water. At stores or direct. State style and size. For \$5c. we will mail you.

THE ARLINGTON COMPANY OF CANADA, Limited
58 Fraser Avenue, Toronto, Ontario

All Women Need

a corrective, occasionally, to right a disordered stomach, which is the cause of so much sick headache, nervousness and sleepless nights. Quick relief from stomach troubles is assured by promptly taking a dose or two of

Beecham's Pills

They act gently on the stomach, liver, kidneys and bowels, assisting and regulating these organs, and keeping them in a healthy condition. These famous pills are vegetable in composition—therefore, harmless, leave no disagreeable after-effects and are not habit-forming.

A box of Beecham's Pills in the house is a protection against the many annoying troubles caused by stomach ills, and lays the foundation

For Better Health

Prepared only by Thomas Beecham, St. Helens, Lancashire, England. Sold everywhere in Canada and U. S. America. In boxes, 25 cents.

Didsbury's

14th ANNUAL

Exhibition

Sept. 7th & 8th, 1916

Visitors' Day, September 8th

Larger and Better Than Ever. Good Music

Well protected grounds for children, and good seats overlooking the prize ring to accommodate the crowd

Free hay and water on the grounds for Stock Exhibitors

The Dominion Agricultural College Exhibit in special tent will be both interesting and educational

The Large and Popular

Band of the 187th Regiment

Will Provide the Music

WM. RUPP, PARKER R. REED,

President

Secretary-Treasurer

NOTE—Entries will be accepted till 8 p.m., on September 7

Dr. M. Mecklenburg

THE OLD RELIABLE

GRADUATE OPTICIAN

32 years experience. 12 years in Alberta

CALGARY OFFICE PHONE M1121

EDMONTON OFFICE, WILLIAMSON BUILDING. PHONE 5225

NOTICE

In the matter of the Court of Confirmation of the Tax Enforcement Return of the Rural Municipality of Westerdale No. 311.

Take notice that his Honor Judge Winter, Judge of the District Court of Calgary, has appointed Wednesday, the Fourth day of October, 1916, at Ten-thirty o'clock in the forenoon, in the Courthouse of Didsbury, for the holding of the Court of Confirmation to confirm the Tax Enforcement Return of the Rural Municipality of Westerdale No. 311.

Dated at Didsbury this 25th day of July, 1916.

A. McNAUGHTON, Sec.-Treas.

CITY OF CALGARY TENDERS FOR HAY AND OATS

SEALED TENDERS, marked "Tender for Hay and Oats," addressed to the City Commissioners, will be received at the office of the City Clerk, up to 12 o'clock noon of Wednesday, Sept. 13th, 1916, for the supply and delivery, i.e., City Stores, Victoria Park, Calgary, of the following quantities of hay and oats or any portion thereof.

350 tons No 1 Upland Hay (loose)
100 tons No. 1 " (baled)
50 tons Greenfeed

12000 Bushels Extra No. 1 Feed Oats. Delivery to be made at the City Stores as required from time to time during the next twelve months.

The successful tenderer will be required to furnish the City with a bond guaranteeing faithful performance of the contract.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted. J. M. MILLER, City Clerk.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Newsom visited friends in Calgary over the holiday.

Didsbury Roll of Honor

R. Lenny
Sgt. W. Jenkins
G. E. Sexsmith
F. K. Owen
W. Hopkins
W. Wright
T. Hogg
R. Blaine
Morrison
E. Mellow
Reg. Simpson
H. Fraser
Gilbert Garrison
Jno. Mortimer
Grant
J. Pearson
N. Birchenough
Paine
A. Barkhurst
J. Baptist
B. Barker
F. Jackson
Trp. F. M. Nelson
Sgt. L. C. Cooper
D. Nash
Geo. Walsh
Sutter
Lance Corp. R. Esson
W. O'Donnell
S. W. Dugdale
Geo. Bradwell
Peter R. Weber
Henry Roeth
Frank Fletcher
T. Stapleton
Baker
Jim Nelson
T. Potts
T. Birchall
G. Coates
Geo. E. T. Smith
H. Fawkes
Lt. Stauffer, M.P.P.
F. Kauffman
R. Wilson
Corp. A. Weber
Dean Warren
G. R. Anderson
A. Hardy
D. C. Archer
Lorne Good
Levi Rupp
Morris Shantz
L. McNaughton
G. Chapman
J. Blacklock
Arnold Blaine
M. Huber
Pat. Worthington
Joe Buckston
Hermanson
H. Monecy

Sgt. Hogg, Sr.
P. Wood
J. Riddell
L. C. Swann
Geo. F. Monck
W. Vipond
W. Hogg
P. Blaine
Alf. Jury
C. Turner
A. Cross
H. Lee
A. J. Numan
J. Frost
Sgt. A. May
S. Brown
J. Anderson
R. Dickson
A. Jenkins
F. Lloyd
A. B. Kembry
Jackson
Sgt. R. Alloway
B. Tidwell
P. J. Moynihan
Gib. Howe
Geo. Standing
T. Birchell
Fred Adams
K. L. Sandford
R. J. Townsend
Walter Gertz
Alf. Mjolsness
G. E. Waters
Lloyd Ruby
J. Sinclair
W. London
W. Boyer
A. Bosanko
G. Howe
T. Heliwell
H. Doyle
C. Mortimer
J. Garner
Sgt. H. Gathercole
M. Moyer
J. Gordon
J. Dundas
H. Kent
W. L. Lane
H. E. Doepel
J. B. Kerr
August Hermanson
K. L. Sandford
R. Crease
W. A. Bicknell
L. W. Payne
Victor Morphy
Sid Worthington
Dave Sutherland
P. Stewart

FORMER RESIDENTS
D. Siebert
L. Shantz
L. C. Coffey
Lt. E. G. Grant
Capt. E. E. Topliffe
Stanley Moore

If any person knows of men who have joined regiments and who lived in this district at the time whose names are not on the above honor roll, please telephone names of same to this office.

Timothy Seed Shipments

The 1916 crop of Alberta timothy seed would seem to require special facilities for marketing and the following tentative arrangements have been made, subject to change as experience in handling the seed may warrant.

The Dominion Department of Agriculture and the Board of Grain Commissioners agree that the widely and favorably known system for grading, handling and marketing of grain should so far as possible be made available for timothy seed.

For this year the Government interior terminal elevator at Calgary will be fitted for the handling of timothy seed. Timothy seed will be received in bags, the bags returned to the shipper whose name is contained thereon, farmer's lots being separate, though in quantities of less than car lots. The seed will be cleaned and graded and warehouse certificates issued for the net weight and grade or grades of seed obtained after cleaning. The total charge for receiving, cleaning, elevating, sacking and loading ex elevator will be 5c per cwt. Large bins will be provided for Extra No. 1, No. 2, No. 3 and rejected grades. After cleaning, farmers lots of timothy may not retain its identity but may be bulked with other lots of the same grade.

Alberta Timothy seed growers will do well to remember that upwards of two million bushels of timothy seed are produced annually in the North Central States. That this seed is marketed, commencing about Aug. 15th, and that agents of the large American seed houses canvas eastern Canada, taking orders during the months of November, December and January, for seed to be delivered the following spring.

It is therefore highly desirable that Alberta timothy seed growers should hold warehouse receipts for their re-cleaned and graded seeds as soon as possible, so that the quantity of timothy seed available, together with the holders of warehouse certificates may be listed from week to week for the information of prospective buyers.

The Chicago market virtually controls the world's prices for timothy seed. The freight rates on seed from Chicago to points in eastern Canada, plus the import duty, are approximately equal to the prevailing freight rates between Alberta points and Toronto or Montreal.

The Secretary of the Calgary Grain Exchange has undertaken to procure the closing prices for prime timothy seed on the Chicago Grain Exchange from day to day and provide such information for general publication in Alberta daily newspapers.

Further information if needed will be supplied by Geo. H. Clark, Seed Commissioner, Calgary.

AROUND THE TOWN

Mrs. M. Stevens of Edmonton, is visiting with Mrs. J. V. Berseht.

Special for Saturday evening, in the Opera House, "Primrose Path."

Mr. John McGhee of Edmonton, has been visiting with his son Jim, the local C.P.R. agent.

Don't forget the dance to be held in the Opera House on Friday night.

Miss Edna Gainer of Calgary spent the week end and holiday with Miss Mary Osmond.

Call and see the latest in fall millinery at Miss M. Bauer's. Millinery parlors, next door to Nixon the jeweler.

Mr. and Mrs. M. W. Low and daughter of Carmangay, Alta., are visiting with their daughter Mrs. J. McGhee.

The W.C.T.U. will serve lunch, ice cream, lemonade, etc., and will also have a rest tent on the fair grounds on Friday.

All business places will be closed from 2 p.m. till 5 p.m. on Friday afternoon so that every person can attend the Fair.

E. M. Stuart, an athlete, will give a free exhibition at the Fair on Friday. As one of his stunts he will pull an automobile around the race track with his teeth, besides pulling off other athletic events.

Labor Day was certainly a poor holiday in Didsbury. Everybody was confined to the house because of the rain which had started on Friday and kept up almost continuously till Monday afternoon.

The Red Cross rooms will be open to the public on Friday, and anyone desirous of taking up sewing for the Red Cross will be instructed as to same. Tea, etc., will be served from 3 to 5 p.m., under the charge of Mrs. J. E. Stauffer, Mrs. Watson, Mrs. Moore and Mrs. Guy.

The death of Mrs. M. Blanchard, mother of Mrs. A. G. Studer, occurred on Tuesday afternoon. She had been ill for some months at her home in Winnipeg but thinking that a change might do her good she came to Didsbury with Mrs. Studer in July last. However she never seemed to rally much and passed away as stated. The funeral took place on Wednesday from the residence of Mrs. A. G. Studer to the Didsbury cemetery.

Word has been received by Mr. S. R. Wood that Ben DeFehr, son of Mr. and Mrs. I. DeFehr, one of Didsbury's old timers and a former owner of the Atlas lumber yard, who has been living in Vancouver for some years, has met his death at Cassel, northern France. Ben was well known here in the early days. He joined the Army Service Corps and left Vancouver in March, 1915. Another brother, John, is now with the Army Medical Corps in England.



King Hiram Lodge No. 21, A.F. & A.M.
Meets every Tuesday evening on or before full moon. A' visiting brethren welcome.

W. G. LIESEMER, J. R. GOOD, Secretary. W. M.



DIDSBURY LODGE NO. 18, I.O.O.F.
Meets in Oddfellows Hall, Didsbury, every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock sharp. Visiting Oddfellows always welcome.

A. V. BUCKLER, N. G. S. R. WOOD, Sec.

Dr. G. R. Ross, D.M.D., L.D.S. Dental Surgeon

Office opposite Roseland Hotel, Osler street. Business Phone 120
Didsbury - - - Alberta



W. C. GOODER
Undertaker and Embalmer
Didsbury Phone 101
Olds. - - - Alberta

W. A. Austin
Barrister, Solicitor and Notary Public
Special Attention paid to collections—Office: Over Union Bank of Canada Block.
Didsbury - - - Alberta

Dr. W. G. Evans, M.D.
Physician, Surgeon

Graduate of Toronto University. Office opposite Roseland hotel, Osler street.
Residence Phone 50 Office Phone 120
Didsbury - - - Alberta

J. L. Clarke, M.D., L.M.C.C.
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON

Graduate University of Manitoba
Late senior house surgeon of St. Michael's hospital, Newark, N. J.
Office and residence: One block west of Union Bank.

PHONE 128

DIDSBURY. - ALBERTA



SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST LAND REGULATIONS.

THE sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the District. Entry by proxy may be made at any Dominion Lands Agency (but not Sub-Agency), on certain conditions.

Duties—Six months residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres, on certain conditions. A habitable house is required except where residence is performed in the vicinity.

Live stock may be substituted for cultivation under certain conditions.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside his homestead. Price \$3 per acre.

Duties—Six months residence in each of three years after earning homestead patent; also 50 acres extra cultivation. Pre-emption patent may be obtained as soon as homestead patent, on certain conditions.

A settler who has exhausted his homestead right may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth \$300.

W. W. CORY, C.M.G., Deputy of the Minister of the Interior, N.B. — Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for. —1141.

Dr. W. G. Moore, V. S., who has been a resident of our town and a most successful practitioner for the past four years left on Thursday with his family for Calgary where they will reside. During their stay in Didsbury the genial Dr. and his estimable wife have made many friends who sincerely regret their departure from town and they all unite in wishing them health and prosperity in their new home.


OH, SUCH A HEADACHE!

Nearly everyone has ripping, tearing headaches at times. Disordered stomach—sluggish liver does it. Cheer up! Here's the real relief—Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets.

They put the stomach and bowels right. All druggists, 25c., or by mail from Chamberlain Medicine Co., Toronto

CHAMBERLAIN'S TABLETS

Invictus shoes



The
Price of Economy

CHEAP Shoes never save you any money In the end they cost you far more than they are worth.

The Price of Economy is the cost of a pair of INVICTUS SHOES—The Best Good Shoe. Will outwear two pairs of cheap shoes.

MADE IN CANADA

Invictus

J. V. BERSCHT

Adams & Huntinger

Butchers

We will buy your
WILD DUCKS
and other saleable game

LEUSZLER BLOCK

Phone 127

THE Royal Bank of Canada

Incorporated 1869

HEAD OFFICE	MONTREAL
CAPITAL PAID UP	\$ 11,800,000
RESERVE FUND	\$ 13,236,000
TOTAL ASSETS	\$234,000,000

GRAIN CHECKS CASHED

We Advance Money on Storage Tickets and Bills of Lading for Cars of Grain and all Stock Transactions

Special attention given to farmers' sale notes and money advanced

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT

Interest paid on deposits at highest current rates. All banking business given prompt attention.

J. W. DORAN, Manager - Didsbury Branch

Advertisements in the Pioneer
are silent salesmen

Proclamation

By request I hereby proclaim a civic holiday on Friday afternoon, September 8th, 1916, from the hour of 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. The public is requested to govern themselves accordingly. H. E. OSMOND, Mayor.

Notice to Pure Bred Englishman

We have received a communication with the above non de plume but without the writer's true signature. This letter cannot be published until we have his proper name, not for publication but because this is one of our invariable rules regarding correspondence. If the writer will send us his address we will return the letter for his bona fide signature and he can again mail it to us when it will be published, not otherwise.—Editor.

Auction for Red Cross on Fair Day

A valuable thoroughbred Holstein calf has been donated by Mr. Alex McNaughton to be auctioned in the show ring at the Fair on Friday, at 3.30 p.m., for the benefit of the Red Cross Society. G. B. Sexsmith will be the auctioneer and it is hoped that everybody will come prepared to secure this calf.

As announced last week the Rugby Women's Institute will also put up their Red Cross quilts for sale by auction right after the sale of the calf.

There are prospects of other donations for the same purpose, and anyone who wishes to take this way of increasing the Funds of the Red Cross should notify Mr. Parker R. Reed, the Secretary.

Big U.S. Railroad Strike Called Off

After a great deal of excitement all over the U. S. the big railway men's strike has been called off as the Senate passed the Adamson eight hour bill on Saturday night, the President signing it on Sunday morning. The new law goes into effect on January 1st, 1917.

Is Greece Coming In

Premier Zaimais, the Greek premier, has assumed what amounts virtually to dictatorial power and it is reported that all is now in readiness for the final act to end the neutrality of Greece on the side of the Allies, who have taken possession of the mails and telegraphs and are rapidly ridding the country of German and Austrian agents.

A Fine Exhibition

The Canadian National Exhibition, opened at Toronto on Monday, August 28th, has been designed to symbolize the unity of the allies against the military menace of Prussia. The exhibition was opened by Sir George Perley and the attendance assured its success. A feature of special interest to Westerners was the excellent exhibit made by the Canadian Pacific Railway, showing the agricultural, mineral, timber fisheries and fur bearing resources of Canada, particularly of the Western Provinces.

Farewell to Mr. Will Miller

Another of Didsbury's well known and most popular young men in the person of Mr. Will. Miller, who has been with J. V. Berscht for some years, left on Saturday morning last for Naperville, Ill., to go to college to study for the ministry.

A surprise party was held on Thursday night at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Reiber for Mr. Miller when a very large number of his young friends and Sunday School class of the Evangelical church assembled to bid him farewell and to spend a pleasant evening. During the evening a purse of money was presented to him and a programme of instrumental music and songs by Miss Dora Acton was carried out. Rev. Mr. Amaker also giving a fine address, after which the party dispersed wishing him every success in his new venture.

Mr. Miller was taken completely by surprise and although with difficulty expressed his sincere appreciation for the action of his friends.

Didsbury is the loser by Mr. Miller's departure as he has been one of the cheeriest and most conscientious workers for the good of the young people in the district, in fact his work along church lines has been invaluable, and although of a quiet disposition he has made many friends outside these circles who will miss him. The Pioneer wishes him every success in his new undertaking.

Olds School of Agriculture

It was thought by some that the attendance at the School of Agriculture this year particularly among the young men, would not be as large as formerly, because of the very large enlistment on the part of the farm boys. Of the students who attended the School of Agriculture at Olds, thirty-four boys have donned the khaki and are either in training to go to the front or are on their way to the front. Two of the boys have made the supreme sacrifice in France.

With this tremendous war on, it was felt that the attendance of boys would be considerably less for next year, but contrary to expectations the enrollment is going to be very good. While the average age of the students last year was 21, this year the average age will be considerably less. The household science department, however, is filling up very rapidly and a large number of girls apparently are going to register for the very practical course in household science that is given. While we expect the attendance of boys to drop off slightly, yet we feel that the attendance of girls will be so increased as to bring the general attendance up to what it was last year.

All those who contemplate attending this School of Agriculture had better apply to W. J. Elliott, Principal, School of Agriculture, for information and application blanks.

Births

BLAINE—On Wednesday, August 30th, 1916, to Mr. and Mrs. Wilson Blaine, a son.

UMBACH—On Wednesday, August 30th, 1916, to Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Umbach, a son.

Notice to Cream Shippers

Beginning September 16th and until further notice, I quote the following prices for the different grades of Cream:

Sweet Cream, 34c per lb. Butterfat No. 1 Churning 32c per lb.

Owing to the large export demand for Butter the market will be good for balance of season. I anticipate a further advance in the near future, and may be able to advance the above prices considerably. If so you will get the benefit.

Ship your Milk or Cream to me and secure the Highest Market Price the year round.

R. LeBLANC,
Clover Hill Creamery

New Subscriptions to Patriotic Fund

Previously acknowledged... \$2,048.45

Red Cross Fund

Previously Acknowledged.... \$848.45

Belgian Relief Fund

Previously acknowledged.... \$450.32

FARMERS—GRAIN SHIPPERS!

Consign your grain to us, or we will buy it on track.

Consign to any terminal elevator.

MAKE BILL OF LADING READ—Notify.

WESTERN GRAIN CO.,

EDMONTON, ALTA.

Liberal advances made against Bill of Lading.

RYE A SPECIALTY. "Write for shipping instructions—Licensed—bonded. Correspondence solicited."

BUSINESS LOCALS

3C A LINE IN ADVANCE IN THIS COLUMN

FOR SALE—A good second-hand McCormick 8 ft. binder. Apply P. H. Lantz, Didsbury.

LOST—Between town and Allan Hunsperger's a blue coat. Finder please return to this office.

FARMER WITH TEAM and wagon, and wife as cook, want work. 3 children. State wages and when required in first letter. Address Pioneer Office, Didsbury.

WANTED—An apprentice for fall millinery. Miss M. Bauer.

UNION BANK OF CANADA

A Valuable Feature of a Joint Account

opened with the Union Bank of Canada in the names of two persons, is that if one dies the family funds are not tied up just when they are likely to be most needed. The survivor can withdraw the money without delay or formality.

Think it over—then open a Joint Account.

DIDSBURY BRANCH

T. W. Cuncannon, Manager
Carstairs Branch—J. B. Wilson, Mgr.

W. S. Durrer

UNDERTAKER AND EMBALMER

Residence Opposite Fire Hall

PHONE 15

DIDSBURY, -o- ALTA.